

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, Was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebutel 2/11/49

A review of the instant case file reflects that this subject has been under investigation by this and other offices for several years. At no time has it been possible to definitely ascertain that SMEDLEY has acted or is acting as an agent for the Soviets. The investigation revealed that she has maintained pro-Communist sympathies and associates with persons and organizations of a like character. It is believed that a continuance of this investigation will undoubtedly compile additional information of the type already obtained.

It is believed, therefore, that under ordinary circumstances an interview with the subject would be a logical investigative step at this time. The nation-wide publicity afforded SMEDLEY within the past week unquestionably will prejudice this form of investigative procedure to the extent that SMEDLEY in all probability will be most uncooperative. Support is given to this conclusion by SMEDLEY'S recent news releases to the effect that she desires to sue General Mac ARTHUR if he will waive his immunity. The Bureau's attention is also called to the fact that SMEDLEY has retained O. JOHN ROGGE as her attorney, concerning whom the Bureau has complete information.

It is believed that an effort to obtain an interview with SMEDLEY will only result in a refusal on her part to submit to an interview or at least acquiesce to the interview in the presence of her attorney, O. JOHN ROGGE.

It is not believed desirable nor would it be productive to conduct the interview under either of the alternatives outlined above. It is recommended, however, that in the event the Bureau desires SMEDLEY to be interviewed and she refuses to cooperate completely with this Bureau, that she be served with a subpoena requiring her presence before the Grand Jury now in session in New York. If the Bureau approves of this suggestion, it is recommended that the Grand Jury interview her extensively on her associations in Europe, particularly in Russia, the personalities with whom she was in contact in the Orient while working with the Chinese Communist armies and the extent of her relations with Dr. RICHARD SORGE.

It is believed that SMEDLEY should be questioned concerning her knowledge of the background and political affiliations of Dr. SORGE and HOZUMI OSAKA. SMEDLEY'S story as to the circumstances surrounding her introduction of SORGE and OSAKA should be obtained. The Bureau's attention is also called to the fact that SMEDLEY can safely deny any of the allegations of espionage activity attributed

TJM:IM
100-68282

RECORDED - 133

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-29-82

BY 1269/26/Jan/mg

FEB 21 1949

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R 95 APR 20 1961

MAR 17 1949

Letter to Director
NY 100-68282

to her inasmuch as the individuals possessing information on her background and career are no longer living, since the greater part of her activity where she logically might have been acting as a Soviet agent took place in the Orient.

The Bureau is requested to advise what action it desires this office to take in this connection. A report reflecting recent activities of SMEDLEY has been dictated and will be received at the Bureau in the immediate future.

The above suggestion to bring SMEDLEY before the Grand Jury has not been discussed with [redacted] Special Assistant to the Attorney General, handling the Grand Jury. If the Bureau agrees that this procedure may be adopted, it is requested that this office be advised so that this case may be discussed in detail with [redacted] and his views obtained as to the desirability, from his point of view, of bringing SMEDLEY before the Grand Jury.

b7C

CC-150

Transmit the following message to: FEBRUARY 11, 1949

AGNES SMALLEY, WAS. IS - R. EDWITE LOGICAL COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION
IN THIS MATTER AND SUBMIT YOUR RECOMMENDATION AS TO THE ADVISABILITY
OF INTERVIEWING SUBJECT.

MOO VEE

ENDING DOWN

GLP-7

RECORDED 110
FEB 11 6
RECEIVED RICHMOND
FEB 11 6
118

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEB 11.1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/29/80 BY SP1/stg/er

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SENT VIA

5 FEB 20 1960

9-321

per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI

ALBANY

2-13-49

6-55 PM

DIRECTOR

U R G E N T

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS. IS-R. REFER BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO ALBANY
FEBRUARY TWELVE LAST. [REDACTED] INTERVIEWED. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

WHERE SUBJECT FORMERLY RESIDED. [REDACTED] GAVE LEADS FOR PEOPLE

b7C

TO BE INTERVIEWED TO VERIFY SMEDLEY-S MARRIAGE TO RICHARD SORGE.

b7D

[REDACTED] GAVE INFORMATION REGARDING MANY COMMUNISTS WHO HAVE BEEN GUESTS
OF YADDO ESTATE. LEADS RE SUBJECT-S RELATIONSHIP WITH SORGE TO BE
CHECKED. DETAILS OF INTERVIEW WILL BE FURNISHED BY LETTER OR REPORT
PROMPTLY.

CORNELIUS

END

6-58 PM OK FBI WASH DC ML

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R 85 APR 20 1961

RECORDED - 119

INDEXED - 119

61-6580-54
F B I
13 FEB 18 1949
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-27-82 BY 6029/SPK/SPJ

Per release

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: February 12, 1949

FROM : A. S. BRENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

At 5:45 PM this date SA [] WFO, advised that at 5:05 PM to-day CAPT. [] Army Intelligence, telephone Army 6633, informed that at 4:30 PM this date he received a long distance call from a woman in Saratoga Springs, NY. She refused to give her name, but stated that she had some very important information concerning AGNES SMEDLEY. She did not want to talk over the phone and requested that an army representative meet her tomorrow at 1 PM in the lobby of the New Worden Hotel, Saratoga Springs and she would be wearing a black coat with a silver fox collar. She informed the CAPT. that she was prepared to give a typewritten signed statement of all the information she had. She also advised that she had proof that AGNES at one time was married to RICHARD SORGE. CAPT. [] traced the call to telephone 2511, a pay station, in SS, NY.

At 5:15 PM, while writer was on a long distance call, a call came in from Saratoga Springs, NY to the Bureau and it was referred to WFO. Subsequently Agent [] advised that he had received this call from a woman who finally identified herself as [] Phone Saratoga Springs [] She stated that she had just talked to Army Intelligence and the man did not act like he knew what he was doing so she was calling the FBI. She felt sure that she had information about AGNES that no one knew about. She advised [] that she is an employee [] for many years. She later advised that she works and lives at [] for several years. [] does not want to testify because she is afraid that she will lose her job and thereby not be able to support her two dependent children.

[] desired to have an agent meet her at the hotel as above described. [] informed her that an agent would meet her at one o'clock tomorrow. She advised that she would be wearing a black coat, silver fox collar, and a gray felt hat. She described herself as [] and advised that she would be wearing sun glasses. She requested that she be paged as JANE SMITH at the hotel if agents were not able to make her for she is well known in SS, NY. It was arranged by Agent [] to contact her by phone if the above meet could not be made by agents. In that case she was to be called and requested to meet with the caller, who would not identify himself. She would know that the caller was an agent. [] was reluctant to talk over the phone and stated that she was paying for the call herself.

The foregoing was called to your attention, and that of Mr. WHITSON and GREGG. In accordance with your instructions to contact this woman at 1 PM tomorrow, I furnished the above facts to Agent [] at Albany, and requested that the Bureau be kept advised of any developments.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 119

INDEXED - 119

61-6580-55

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13 FEB 18 1949

Classified by 6855 DML/df
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

11-29-77

DECLASSIFIED BY 6855 DML/df
ON 11-29-77

61-6580

61-6580

SAC, New York

February 15, 1949

Director, FBI

~~SECRET~~

AGNES SPEDLEY, was.,
(Richard Sorge Case)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

61-6580-56

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

The above is forwarded for your information.

EMG:EHW

DATE: 10-26-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCB/MLT/vta
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 10-26-2029

223149
Classified by *SP/du/ny*
Declassify on: OADR
2/11/49

~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED
DATE 10/13/82

Class
DATE 10/13/82

RECEIVED
FEB 15 4 06 PM '49

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 13

FEB 16 1949 P.M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Classified by 6855 PML/df
Exempt from GDS Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

11-29-77

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RECORDED - 59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

Date : April 15, 1949

To : Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and
Training Group

From : Director, FBI

Re : AGNES SPADLEY, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to our memorandum of February 1, 1949.

Transmitted herewith for your further information in this matter is a single copy of the report of Special Agent Thomas J. McAndrews, dated February 22, 1949.

Attachment

b2

cc



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

EMG:lc:bgw

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP-69 She/est/mj*
ON *6/27/84*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY FILE NO. 100-68282

jmk

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/28/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/24, 25/48, 12/3/48	REPORT MADE BY THOMAS J. MC ANDREWS
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TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was. DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta ON 12-01-2004	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R b2 b7D
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Activities of subject in the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy as obtained from [redacted] and public sources outlined. SMEDLEY participated in mass meetings called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy on January 23 - 25, 1948, at City Center Casino, New York City; again on April 5, 1948, at 36th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City and on December 3 and 5, 1948, in mass meetings entitled Memorial Meeting to Honor Life and Work of Marshal FENG YU HSIANG and Hands Off China Rally.

Classified by [signature] - P -
Declassify on: OADR
2/10/64

REFERENCE:

Report of SA THOMAS J. MC ANDREWS dated November 29, 1948 at New York.

DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted by SA CHESTER A. REILLY on January 24 and 25, 1948, at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy sponsored a three day National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East, held at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York. The main points stressed by numerous speakers during the three day Far Eastern Conference were

- 1 - An all-out fight against the Marshall Plan.
- 2 - Emphasized that the United States has embarked on a

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - New York REASON FOR IT, 1-2, 3, 4 DATE OF REVIEW <i>6/3/92</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDED - 112 INDEXED - 112 CONFIDENTIAL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

ruthless program of Imperialism and Aggression wherever the United States is supporting Fascist governments against "Democratic peoples movements". Fascist governments were defined as the Chiang Kai-Shek regime in China; the Greek Government; the Government of Turkey; the Dutch regime in Indonesia; Roxhas in the Philippines; Syngman Rhee in South Korea and the present regime in Japan.

3-Emphasized that the United States foreign policy is formed by reactionary Wall Street Imperialists and that President TRUMAN'S foreign policy does not reflect the views of the people.

4-Impress the point that because the "Democratic peoples movements", led by the Communists, is identical with the fight of union members in the United States against monopoly capital, therefore, it is imperative that the unions take the lead in charging the present United States foreign policy of giving aid to Chiang, etc. This is to be carried out by waterfront strikes and boycotts and dock demonstrations to prevent shipment of war material to the Fascist governments. The public must be educated to support such strikes.

AGNES SMEDLEY acted as chairman on the morning of January 25, 1948 and addressed the conference from the platform. At the start of which session HUGH DE LACY read messages of greetings from numerous organizations, included among these organizations were the Communist Party USA and the American Youth for Democracy.

On January 28, 1948, Confidential Informant [] advised that [] on January 5, 1948, using the letterhead of the Communist Party USA, had forwarded to all district organizers a copy of the "Call" to the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East. This letter stated, "we consider that a successful conference of this character will be a great contribution to the struggle against the Policy of American Imperialism in the Far East. I am sure you will do everything to cooperate in insuring its success". The same informant, on [] conferred with EUGENE DENNIS, National Secretary of the Communist Party USA at 35 East 12th Street, New York City, and solicited the attendance of delegates

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68682

from the Communist Party to the Far Eastern Conference. The informant indicated that MAX WEISS and [] did attend the conference as delegates from Communist headquarters. The "Daily Worker", on April 5, 1948, page 7, column 4, listed AGNES SMEDLEY as a speaker at a "get out of China" rally to be held on that date at 36th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. Other speakers were PAUL ROBESON, MARSHAL FENG YU HSIANG and Councilman EUGENE CONNOTLY. This meeting was held on April 5, 1948, under the auspices of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. (U) b7C

The "NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE" on April 6, 1948, reported that AGNES SMEDLEY made a speech opposing the policy of Generalissimo CHIANG KAI-SHEK. The National Council of American Soviet Friendship prepared a news release for dissemination on Wednesday, May 12, 1948. This news release attacked the film "The Iron Curtain" as a "violation of the UN delegation against war propaganda and as a grave threat to our own security through its incitement to war". Among the many signers the name AGNES SMEDLEY was listed. The "JOURNAL NEWS OF NYACK NEW YORK", on June 4, 1948, published an advertisement listing the names of many citizens of Rockland County, New York, who opposed the Mundt-Nixon Bill.

This advertisement referred to the Mundt-Nixon Bill as a violation of the Bill of Rights. Among the sponsors of the advertisement the name AGNES SMEDLEY was listed. The "DAILY WORKER", on October 18, 1948, page 4, column 3, reported that AGNES SMEDLEY was among 34 prominent American writers and artists who had joined in an appeal to President TRUMAN, Chief Justice FRED VINSON and Attorney General TOM CLARK on behalf of the eleven executive board members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The article reported that the eleven board members had been convicted of contempt of the House of Representatives Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities. The article stated that the signers of the appeal were forced to conclude that the defendants (executive board members of the joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee) are imprisoned because their political views include opposition to Franco Spain. In their open letter the signers stated "by condemning the executive board of this Committee to jail all three branches of our Federal Government have in fact laid themselves open to charges of imposing political imprisonment in the United States".

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

On October 19, 1948, the "DAILY WORKER" on page 7, column 4 carried a statement by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions to the effect that "the bi-partisan alliance of THOMAS E. DEWEY and HARRY S. TRUMAN had brought us (the United States) to the brink of war and Fascism". The Council pledged full support to HENRY A. WALLACE.

Among the five hundred signers of this statement was listed the name AGNES SMEDLEY.

On December 5, 1948, at 2:30 P.M. a "Hands Off China Rally" was held at City Center Casino, 135 West 55th Street, New York City, under the sponsorship of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. [Confidential Informant attended this rally and reported the following information:] ~~(C)~~ (U)

More than 630 persons were present in the audience and it was announced that over \$2400.00 was received in the collection. On the literature table were copies of the "Far Eastern Survey", published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, and pamphlets "Foreign Policy" reports, "What's Happening in India", "Facts and Documents Concerning the Far East" for the delegates to the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East, "Land Policies in Communist China".

The chairman of the meeting was RICHARD YAFFE, Foreign Editor, "NEW YORK STAR" who remarked that Mme. CHIANG KAI-SHEK has just come to this country to try to get money for her husband's all but fallen puppet government of the American Monopolists. v....."We have a task - to see that she does not get the money, and to see that our government does not further alienate the Chinese people".

YAFFE next introduced AGNES SMEDLEY, "who is now writing what I am sure will be one of the best books on China". SMEDLEY said, "Twenty one years ago CHIANG betrayed the revolution. Twenty one years is a long time for betrayal. CHIANG has waged five great wars of extermination - campaigns against the Chinese Communists. At the end of the last of these - the time the Japs took over Manchuria, the Communists decided to leave their base and spread. The Communist led army, the 8th Route, now expanded into the People's Army and developed guerrilla warfare into a science. They set up barriers against the Japs. Their long struggle these (21) years has had a great world influence.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

It influenced the Spanish War, the Partisans in Yugoslavia, the guerrillas in Russia. It influenced the American and British correspondents with the results of such books as "Red Star Over China", etc. No one has ever written a book in praise of the Kuomintang. The Communists have influenced some of the best military minds: STILWELL, HART, ETC. General MARSHALL, in 1946, off the record praised Communist General LIE (Phonetic). CHIANG said he could finish the Reds in three months, so we supported him with money, vast sums of it, but our arms are now in the hands of the Reds. Ten million men and women are now taking part in the war. This is the first educated army in China. They are convinced they are ending 100 years of revolution. This is a colonial revolution. They say this is a holy war. They say the soil has been made sacred by the blood of the Chinese people. Now many of China's leaders are following their money, millions of it, to the U. S. and South America."

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy sponsored a Memorial Meeting on December 3, 1948, to honor "The Life and Work of Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang". [This meeting was attended by Confidential Informant who supplied a written report of the proceedings.] b2
b7D

A summary of the informant's report is as follows:

The services were held at the Milbank Chapel, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, at 8:30 PM. The admission was free with one hundred four persons attending, of which forty-nine were Chinese. There were eight persons on the platform of whom three were Chinese.

Miss TALITHA GERLACH gave the invocation, Dr. ERNEST OSBORNE was chairman. The speakers included Miss AGNES SMEDLEY who reviewed FENG'S relationship with CHIANG KAI SHEK. Her remarks indicated FENG was opposed to appeasement and surrender to the Japanese and was defeated. In 1937 he led the 8th Route Army against the Japanese which was joined by CHIANG'S 26th Route Army which was sent by CHIANG to stop him. FENG supported CHIANG as long as he fought the Japanese but three times refused to obey orders to fight the Communist guerrillas.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

After the war, FENG, supported all democratic forces. He came to the United States where he condemned CHIANG KAI SHEK who requested that he be returned to China.

The FBI questioned FENG a number of times but he had entered a new life. His life was constantly threatened, later he got a visa for North China after being refused a visa for the Soviet Union.

Madame FENG is determined to carry on in her husband's footsteps. She is a widow, there are many widows in China, many killed by American guns. There are millions of widows. You will have to deal with these in the future. "I honor Feng, he was a great patriot. He never betrayed his country, never sold out. With all his weaknesses he was a great patriot".

- P E N D I N G -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

LEADS

NEW YORK

At Palisades, Rockland County, New York

Will discreetly ascertain the present activities and contacts of this subject.

At New York, New York

Will consider the advisability of interviewing the subject concerning her connection with Russian espionage activities in the Orient and in the United States.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Fletcher

DATE: February 15,
1949

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: ~~Serge Case~~ Agnes Smedley, was.
IS-R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Colonel Chandler, Intelligence Division of the Army, called me about 12:30 p.m., February 15, 1949, and stated that Secretary Royall had instructed that general background information regarding Agnes Smedley be obtained from the Bureau. He stated that the Secretary was having a press conference at 3:00 p.m., February 16, 1949, on this case and that he desired this data for his own information and would not use it in the press conference. Colonel Chandler asked if it would be all right for either him or someone designated by him to come to the Bureau to look over the material we have on Agnes Smedley in view of the necessity for expeditious handling.

After checking, I advised Colonel Chandler telephonically that all reports containing information we have were forwarded to the Intelligence Division of the Army by letter dated February 1, 1949. Colonel Chandler advised that he would locate these reports and that they would serve his purpose.

VPK:mls

RECORDED - 137

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED16-6580-58
19 MAR 4 1949

58 MAR 7 1949

DATE 6-30-82 BY 8269 J. L. [unclear]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York

February 18, 1949

RECORDED - 108

EX-141

Director, FBI

AGNES SHEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Transmitted herewith for your information and for the information of the Los Angeles Office are copies of a letter dated February 10, 1949, which was sent to the Bureau by [redacted] Ocean Park, California. (U)

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b7D

The Bureau files reflect that [redacted] formerly served as a paid informant of the Los Angeles Office, ([redacted]) (U)

b7C

b7D

CG-Los Angeles

Enclosures

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 12-01-2004

b2

EMG:hhr

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 13

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MAR 16 1949

Classified by 522 daf/kay
Declassify on: OADR
2/9/94

CLASS. & EXT. BY 269/3e/kay/mj
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-30-92
6-30-92

RECEIVED
FEB 18 3 02 PM '49
G.I.R.-7

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ocean Park

Calif

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 10-18-2004

2-18-49

2/10/49

Dear Mr Hoover.

intercommunal

See 2/9/49
C.E. 2/9/49

The papers are full of the discovery of a new spy ring - the most prominent one is Agnes Smedley - her story and the book "War In China" should be well known to the F.B.I.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

In 1940 I sent the book "War In China" to A. Cornelius Jr who was in charge of the Los Angeles office of the F.B.I.

Mr Hood took charge of this office in 1941 - this book will prove without doubt that Agnes Smedley was and still is one of the worst members of the party. If they did not send this book to the Washington office it must still be in their files unless they thought the book had something to do with Communists. Agnes Smedley an American she has been a Communist for many years. In New York she defended some kind of

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INDEXED - 108

MAR 1 1949

EX-141

Classified by SP-1
Declassify on: OADR 2/9/82

233049

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/10/92

CONFIDENTIAL

who were to be deported - she lost the case soon after the trial she shipped out as Steivaldess aboard a ship bound for England when she arrived In England she was picked up by the English police who claimed she was an English subject she proved she was an American. she left England by a round-about way so she would not be caught again. she made her way to China.

One of our long time communists here who was also stopped In England when she landed from Russia, got out of England and also landed In the east told me about agnes Smedley she told me "quite" Agnes Smedley has worked hard for China & the Chinese she is a wonderful woman, she is the only woman I know

(C)

b7D

she uses' dils language I know from reading her book "War In China" In which she was a leader In the revolution In China In 1926 to 30. she speaks five or six Languages. speaks Chinese like a native.

In 1942 or so she was her In Hollywood
An Item - a very small item stated - Agnes
Smedley is In town, living on Highland
Ave, just a makeup boy throw from
Hollywood Blvd. that I figured would be
just a block down, near Max factors beauty
shop, which is on Highland one block from
the Blvd. - Later on about 1946 or 47 one of my
"Comrades" told me Agnes Smedley was
In town - she had an operation, I believe
In Cedars of Lebanon hospital." Agnes Smedley
Ida Halperin & Francis McKee are the
three oldest Communists ^{with her} & Frances McKee
has a dozen aliases - she has Palsy of the
left side - she is communist to the core - (X)
and an old time socialist before Communism
started here. Ida Halperin was arrested
many times In the East when she first
arrived here In U.S.A. left the East and came
to L.A. she was arrested once here for
Distributing Communist Literature so she
told me - she claims she has quit the party
she owns her own home "or did" when I saw
her last - she lives at 636 Bay St. 636 is near
Lincoln Blvd, I believe that would be in
Santa Monica district. Francis McKee lived

at #33 "Horn St - Venice" "New Speedway".
Agnes Smedley's Book "Was In China" ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
was published by the Wolf Foundation
In the East - Mass. or Conn. I am not sure
which state - this Book will prove without
Doubt that Agnes Smedley is and has been
one of the toughest and relentless Communist
known.

Now there is something I would like to know.
I see the Unamerican committee are still
trying to find out how the commies got
into this country without passports or forged
ones - In 1944th 45 I do not know how
much more but I do know about these two
years - Every Russian ship that came into our
Harbors here at Wilmington, Long Beach and
San Pedro were visited almost every
Saturday or Sunday. I was invited to go
out to the ships but I side stepped it. I was
afraid I would be taking to big a chance
the Russians would probably take one look
and say she don't look healthy maybe a
salt water Bath would do her good -
the woman "Ido Halperin" who wanted me to
go with her to visit a ship "Russian" could speak
Russian and we do not look like we could
belong to the same crowd - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY

Ocean Park
2/10/49

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Calif

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 10-18-2004

Dear Mr. Hoover.

The papers are full of the discovery of a new spy ring - the most preminate one is Agnes Smedley - her story and the book "War In China" should be well known to the F.B.I. (U)

In 1940 I sent the book "War In China" to A. Cornelius Jr who was in charge of the Los Angeles office of the F.B.I. Mr. Hood took charge of this office in 1941 - this book will prove without doubt that Agnes Smedley was and still is one of the worst members of the party. If they did not send this book to the Washington office it must still be in their files unless they thought the book had nothing to do with Communists. Agnes is an American she has been a Communist for many years. In 1924 or 5 she was in New York. She defended 5 or 6 Hingds who were to be deported - she lost the case. Soon after the trial she shipped out as Stewardess aboard a ship bound for England. When she arrived in England she was picked up by the English police who claimed she was an English subject. She proved she was an American. She left England by a round-about way so she would not be caught again. She made her way to China. One of our long time Communists here who was also stopped in England when she landed from Russia, got out of England and also landed in the East told me about Agnes Smedley. She told me "quote" Agnes Smedley has worked hard for China & the Chinese. She is a wonderful woman, she is the only woman I know who has no thought of sex - she goes out and fights with the toughest Guerrillas. She is as tough as they are and fights like a man "end quote". She uses vile language I know from reading her book "War In China", in which she was a leader in the revolution in China in 1926 to 30. She speaks five or six languages - speaks Chinese like a native. In 1942 or 3 she was here in Hollywood. An item - a very small item stated - Agnes Smedley is in town, living on Highland Ave., just a makeup box throw from Hollywood Blvd - that I figured would be just a block down, near Max factors beauty shop, which is on Highland one block from the Blvd. Later on about 1946 or 47 one of my "Comrades" told me Agnes Smedley was in town - she had an operation, "I believe in Cedars of Lebanon hospital." Agnes Smedley, Ida Halperin & Francis McKeever are the three oldest Commies out here. Frances McKeever has a dozen aliases - she has palsy of the left side - she is Communist to the core - and an old time socialist before Communism started here. Ida Halperin was arrested many times in the East when she first arrived here in U.S.A., left the East and came to L.A. She was arrested once here for Distributing Communist literature so she told me. She claims she has quit the party. She came her own name "or did" when I saw her last. She lives at 636 Bay St - 636 is near Lincoln Blvd, I believe that would be in Santa Monica district. Francis McKeever lived at #33 Marison St - Venice "near Speedway". Agnes Smedley's book "War In China" was published by the Wolf Foundation in the East - Mass or Conn. - I am not sure which state. This book will prove without doubt that Agnes Smedley is and has been one of the toughest and relentless Communists known. (U)

279049

Classified by *[signature]*
Declassify on: OADR

2/1/44

CLASS. & EXT. BY *4269/Sha/ew/ing*
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *6/30/92*

6/30/92

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Now there is something I would like to know. I see the Un-American committees are still trying to find out how the commies got into this country without passports or forged ones. In 1944 and 45, I do not know how much more but I do know about these two years. Every Russian ship that came into our harbors here at Wilmington, Long Beach and San Pedro were visited almost every Saturday or Sunday. I was invited to go out to the ships but I side-stepped it - I was afraid I would be taking too big a chance, the Russians would probably take one look and say she don't look healthy maybe a salt water bath would do her good. The woman "Ida Halperin" who wanted me to go with her to visit a ship "Russian" could speak Russian and we do not look like we could belong to the same crowd. But I did go to a picnic given to the crew of a Russian ship. The picnic was

b7C

b7D

~~(U)~~

b7C

b7D

(U)

Sincerely yours,

b7C

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

FROM : C. J. Martin

SUBJECT: AGNES S⁽³⁾MEDLEY

DATE: February 12, 1949

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b7C

[] telephoned at 12:10 noon that he had received a call at his home from Colonel Tom Hammond, IDA, who can be located in Colonel Mead's Office. Hammond stated that on June 4, 1948, certain documents in Japanese, or translations thereof, relative to Agnes Smedley, had been furnished to IDA and carbon copies were furnished to the Bureau. The Army is unable to locate their copies of these documents and as they are working on the Smedley matter over the week-end, they urgently requested that they be permitted either to borrow or to have an opportunity to look over the Bureau's copies today.

RECORDED - 113

EX-47

CJM:rb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6.30.82 BY DL1/SL/ear/mef

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
INTERNAL MESSENGER

Date: Feb 1949

To: Director, Intelligence
General
Department of Army
The Pentagon
Washington

Attention: [redacted]
Security Group

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases
(THE RICHARD SORGE CASE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the telephonic request of Colonel Hammond on February 12, 1949, requesting copies of Japanese documents and translations thereof concerning Agnes Smedley furnished to this Bureau with your memorandum of June 4, 1948. Pursuant to your request there are transmitted herewith two photostatic copies of the material to which you referred.

Enclosures

AD
SLIP
DATE

declass

EMG:vw

DECLASSIFIED
ON: 10-30-11

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI
JUN 16 9 11 AM '64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BY
SPECIAL MESSENGER
JAN 17 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED R.I.A.
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 16 12 5



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHICAGO 90, ILLINOIS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

March 8, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau's communication of March 2, 1949, in connection with this matter, which pointed out the failure of this office to forward clippings from the Chicago Tribune of January 1 and 2, 1948, dealing with the operations of an espionage ring in China and Japan.

For the information of the Bureau, the two articles referred to were carried in the Chicago Tribune on January 2 and 3, 1948, under a Tokyo dateline with a parenthesis notation that each was a Chicago Tribune Press Service article. Inasmuch as this appeared to be a wire service story handled by the Chicago Tribune syndicate service, it was felt that it would be a matter which would be given wide distribution by the wire services and, therefore, these articles were not sent to the Bureau. Articles appearing in the Tribune under these two dates are being transmitted herewith as an enclosure to this communication.

It is regretted that this information was not sent to the Bureau and every effort will be made to see that appropriate articles are supplied to the Bureau without delay.

The Bureau also referred to investigative findings which were submitted by letter rather than by report. Every effort will be made to properly submit investigative data in report form rather than by letter, as referred to in the Bureau's communication of reference.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain

G. R. McSWAIN
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED - 108

GRM:MG
Encs.

INDEXED - 108

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DATE 6-30-82 BY 8219/3/1/200/mg

COPIES DESTROYED
RCE APR 20 1961

Memo to Mr. Tolson
3/22/49 HHC: [illegible]



Mr. Clegg
9-1
mm

C.I.R.-7

EX-31

EX-111

ENC.

EX-125

EX-31

BARE DETAILS OF SLICKEST RED SPY RING

BY WALTER SIMMONS

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)
TOKYO, Jan. 1.—Details of the most successful communist espionage ring ever exposed, whose operation probably helped precipitate World War II, have been pieced together by THE TRIBUNE from once top secret Japanese documents.

The ring's Russian born ring-leader, Dr. Richard Sorge, ostensibly a German journalist, shifted his amazing talents to the orient in 1930, and insinuated himself so cleverly into inner nazi circles that he actually helped shape the anti-comintern pact of Germany, Italy and Japan in September, 1940.

That tripartite pact was a strong factor in Sorge's undoing. It helped cast Japan and Russia on opposite sides. After his condemnation as a spy, Sorge often expressed faith that Stalin would rescue him if Japan and Russia reached an accord.

Two Well Known Authors

The names of two well known authors appear prominently in the record of the Sorge group's activities. One was an American, Agnes Smedley, former Colorado school teacher who aided radical movements in Asia for years, and in her books and public utterances became a principal apologist for the Chinese Communists. Sorge credited her gratefully with recruitment to his secret cause of Hozuni Ozaki, China correspondent for the Tokyo newspaper, Asahi, who was executed with Sorge.

Another was Gunther Stein, author of "The Challenge of Red China," whose writings frankly follow the communist

line. Stein's Tokyo, for Sorge said, was for many months the hiding place of a radio transmitter that sent much of the spy information to Moscow. Stein also is credited with having couriered some of the spies' photographic documents to Hong Kong from Tokyo in 1937.

The spy story is essentially that of Dr. Sorge, the master mind. Born in Baku, southern Russia, he was wounded twice while serving in the German army and studied Marxism in the hospital. He joined the German Communists when they organized in 1919. In 1920 he received his doctorate from Hamburg university.

Called to Moscow

So outstanding was Sorge's party work that in 1924 he was called to Moscow as a Russian Communist. Soon he was made agent for the Comintern, sponsored by Dmitri Manuilsky, still a leading aid to Stalin, and Solomon Lovosky, powerful deputy of Molotov.

After three years' indoctrination at headquarters and two years of party work in Scandinavia, Sorge was transferred at his own request to the Red army's intelligence section. He was now ready for his important and successful mission to the far east.

Going to Shanghai in 1930 as correspondent for the German magazine Soziologische, Sorge leaned heavily on advice and information from Agnes Smedley. There also began his association with Ozaki, and with Max Klausen, Communist since 1927 and stolid but able radio engineer, communications expert for the ring.

Avoided Red Embassy

In December, 1932, Sorge was recalled to Moscow for reassignment to Tokyo to start an espionage system. He won a promise that he would have capable assistants and would not have to associate with known Jap Communists or the Russian embassy. Thru all the years of his espionage work in Japan, not even his fellow

know their language. Sorge went to 1933, to establish a permanent office. He got his Nazi citizenship and was engaged as a correspondent for several German publications. On Sept. 6, via Canada and the United States, he arrived in Yokohama.

There he met a prior arrival, Branko Voukelitch, Yugoslav who had joined the party 18 months before and who, like Sorge, posed as a journalist. Voukelitch became the master's capable chief deputy.

Welcomed by Nazi

Sorge's only German acquaintance in Japan was the wife of Lt. Col. Eugen Ott, military attache at Nagoya, whom he had met in Munich years before. Both she and her husband welcomed the well informed "journalist" into their inner circle as a friend and fellow Nazi.

This was to be Sorge's most valuable contact by far. Ott rose to major general and in 1938 became German ambassador to Tokyo. Sorge prospered with his friend, and after war in Europe broke out Ott made him embassy press attache and put him on the nazi payroll. Thru Ott, Sorge developed an intimate friendship with Col. Joseph Meissinger, chief of the gestapo's network in Japan, who passed along many a meaty international tidbit.

Soon after arrival, Sorge by prearrangement met another secret comintern agent, Totuka Miyagi, native Okinawan who had gone to the United States in 1919 and later was picked from the ranks of the American Communists. Miyagi, a tubercular painter, arrived in Tokyo in October, but Voukelitch did not contact him until Dec. 14, thru a Tokyo Advertiser want ad.

Sorge had not forgotten his old Shanghai friend, Ozaki. Voukelitch had Miyagi look up Ozaki in Asahi's Osaka office early in 1934. Sorge enlisted Ozaki's aid by persuading him another Russo-Japanese war could be averted if Moscow knew Japan's secret plans.

Now, except for Max Klausen, the spy ring's roster of permanent top level operatives was complete. These were Sorge, brainy, hard drinking woman chaser whose tongue liquor couldn't loosen; Voukelitch, the phony newspaper man; Miyagi, "innocent" Jap artist, and Ozaki, whose journalistic work gave him many invaluable government contacts.

These leaders, flanked by a few lesser lights, began gathering material thru ordinary international channels, laying solid groundwork for their more vital later activities. Sorge and Voukelitch

officially moved some of their offices where many choice models spilled out over a cocktail glass, and picked the brains of other newsmen. Voukelitch testified at his trial that he had many enlightening talks with Maj. Gen. Francis S. Piggott, the British military attache. He testified, too, that he was very friendly with the Reuters man, James M. Cox.

His American "pipeline," Voukelitch testified, was Joseph Newman, now Moscow correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune.

Returns to Moscow

In the summer of 1935, Sorge returned to Europe to renew his contract with the Frankfurter Zeitung, arriving in Moscow in time for the Comintern congress. There he renewed contact with Klausen.

He arranged for the radio man to go to Japan, ostensibly as head of a German import company that sold blueprint presses. This business turned into such a moneymaker that Klausen's loyalty to Communism was sorely tested. He became really bitter when, in 1940, Moscow, ordered that the company's profits be plowed back into the spy ring.

Klausen became treasurer of the espionage command. His records showed that his gratitude for the ring's work found feeble expression in a financial way. From 1936 thru October, 1941, his accounts showed, the ring with its 20 or so operatives got total of about \$40,000 from Kremlin sources.

(To be continued)

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

Jan 7, 1948

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DATE 6/30/92

BY 9219/51/ear/may

6646-586-62

b7C

(This is the second of two de
tailed stories of the operation
a vital but little known commu-
spy ring in Japan, written by the
Tribune's Tokyo correspondent from
facts taken from once secret Ja-
nese files.)

Eggs To Be Higher
Eggs will be five cents
higher starting in late
May and three and one half
a dozen above the exist-
ing prices starting in
September. Deliveries in
will be 80,000,000 pounds
pared with the 86,000,000

Beef prices will vary
ing to quality and will
per by \$3.25 per hundred-
for top grades, \$2 for
grades and \$1.50 for
ss manufacturing grades.
ries to Britain will be
me as last year, 45,000,
unds.

the highlights of the
contracts which were
to after nearly four
years bargaining;
Canada is to sell 195,
pounds of bacon to
at \$36 a hundred pounds
and with \$29 here to fore.

Tribune Press Service) Jan. 2-Britain has
 taken all Canada's
 mess of beef, bacon, eggs
 for the next two
 years. Prices which will
 be high levels for the
 domestic consumer, it
 was announced today by
 the Minister James

Unlabeled Prices

Investors Are Assured

ARTICLES IN FOOD

ALL INFORMATIONALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

FROM 2 CACT

DATE 1-30-82

DATE 12-20-68

Greatest of Sorge's dupes was Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott, Nazi ambassador to Tokyo starting April 1, 1938. A lowly military attache when Sorge first arrived in 1938, Ott climbed the ladder, taking the Red spy up with him. As Ott's power grew he placed his own agents in Jap government and industrial key spots.

Saw Berlin Messages
Sorge had known Mrs. Ott long before, in Munich. Through her, her husband fell under Sorge's charm. So did Col. Joseph Meissinger, Nazi gestapo chief in Japan. Between them they kept the communist spy very well informed indeed.

Eventually Ott was showing George, his hired embassy press attache, all his instructions from Berlin, and was submitting his replies for criticism and advice. All the embassy's confidential papers were an open book to the spy. Some he memorized; others he photographed and sent the film to Russia.

Sorge depended in turn on the ambassador.

So grateful was Ott to Sorge for his advice in negotiating the tripartite anti-comintern pact that he invited the very chief to the official signing. Only the protocol sections of Heinrich Stahmer, Hitler's personal envoy, checked this ironical scheme.

Radio on the Move

tion of Sorge's priceless information was wirelessly to Moscow via Siberia over a small but powerful transmitter and operated by his communications chief, Max Klaus. Broadcasts were never from the same spot twice, to prevent the discovery of the static Jap monitors, who intercepted nearly all the coded messages but could never detect them or catch the sender.

ter war in Europe broke
1939 the Red spy ring's
tions were more diffi-

Japan with film and
caused increasing sus-
so Sorge sometimes
his own rule, and wor-

On his tight circle of accomplices, Sorge never met these principals, besides Klausen; Branko de Voukelitch, Yugoslav "journalist" in Stalin's secret pay; Mozumi Ozaki, brilliant leftist Asahi reporter, and Totuka Miyagi, tuberculous Okinawa-born artist who reached Moscow via the American Communist party. Ozaki never met Voukelitch and knew Klausen only as "Debuko" (Fatty.)

Sorge's perfidious structure started rattling down around his head in June, 1941. Tokyo police arrested an obscure communist suspect, Ritsu Ito, now one of Japan's main Red leaders. Ito involved Tomo Kitabayashi, 57 year old former landlady of Miyagi in Los Angeles. She was trailed but not arrested until Sept. 28. She "sang" promptly, naming Miyagi as her tutor in communism.

Miyagi was seized Oct, 10,
mailed at suicide, then began
quealing. Four days later
zaki was grabbed. This chain
reaction continued.

Next day, Oct. 15, Klausen found Sorge deeply worried over disappearance of Ozaki and Miyagi. Sorge wrote a dispatch suggesting the ring's mission was fulfilled and that its principals be recalled. Klausen, perhaps as revenge for Sorge's sequestering of him, sent a blueprint press report firm's profits, disseminated and the message was not

Police Spring Raids

complete collapse of the
ster circle came the morn-
of Oct. 18 when police
pped down on the homes of
e, Klausen and Voukelitch.
Ambassador Ott and Gesta-
chief Meissinger, incredu-
, wired Berlin for the
own on Sorge and turned
ly green when a damning
ter came back.

arge alone stood up under
Japs' grilling. Klausen

to decode their huge backlog of intercepted spy messages. The Japs took their time, arresting 36 in all.

Sorge and Ozaki, given protection of Japanese law, got the death penalty. Their final appeals were denied early in 1944. On Nov. 7 of that year, in Tokyo's Sugamo prison which now holds Tojo and others accused as war criminals, both walked firmly to the gallows, fanatical to the last.

Get Life Sentences
Miyagi died Aug. 2, 1945, during the trial, of his tuberculosis. Voukelitch, like Klausen, got off with life sentence and died prison Jan 13, 1945. Three minor members of the ring died in jail. The rest received varying sentences of 15 years. All the survivors were released in amnesty by Gen. MacArthur October, 1945.

X Klausen, weak from beriberi, induced by poor prison food, returned to Tokyo and reported he was getting money from the soviet embassy. Early in 1945 he and his fat wife, Anna, had done courier work for a spy ring, sailed on a Russian ship for Siberia. The certain hides their face.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

Jan 3. 1948

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DATE 6-30-82

BY 269/34/cont/mf

ENCLOSURE

Beaver, Pa
Feb., 19, 1949

Col. George S. Eyster,
Deputy Chief Army's Public Information Division,
Washington, D.C.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-01-2004 BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta

Sir;

Tonights Pgh Press states Smedley is cleared of any charge of spying as recently stated in newspaper releases.

Is she cleared of being a Communist? And how about John Rogge, wasn't he fired from the Justice Department? Isn't he a poor recommendation for facts? And hasn't he been the darling of the Daily Worker in his assistance to the Wallace party?

It appears to me, under the Truman administration, NO ONE can be proven guilty of being subversive unless they are seen blowing up a building on Times Square, with a cable from Uncle Joe in their hands directing them how to do it.

There is much known of the activities of the Reds, but instead of giving them what they deserve, they are given teaching positions in the colleges, radio spots on the air (particularly ABC) and honor in general. Why?

If that is the order of the day, then, do you advise we all join the parlor pinks, fellow travelers and Communists and their followers? It seems they are the ones who are popular on the lecture platforms, the school assemblies and their books are the ones that are being given much honor in press and on the book shelves.

Last year Smedley was given air space via a Leftwing program.

I immediately phoned a friend in Pittsburgh, author, former intelligence officer in China, for a number of years, teacher Yale - in - China and in addition, a liberal not too kindly disposed to Chiang. His wife is a Chinese. Both told me they considered Smedley a Communist, very radical, they doubted she would deny the fact that she was a Communist.

Then if that is true, why doesn't the Press get a release of this kind? We cannot positively connect Smedley with the spy case, but she has long been known for her pro-Soviet writings and sympathies, and suspected of being a "Communist."

Why does the army, the navy, the air force, and the press and radio, feel it necessary to lean over backwards protecting these rubeheads who so long to further the Russian cause?

What a victory for Joe, in headlines of this type. It puts the lie to all future stories.

I would like a story released to the Press that will counteract this one today.

In addition to this, I wrote a man in the West who spent seven or eight years in China for CBS - he replied "Sure Smedley is a Communist, and has done more to further communism in China than any other writer except Snow. AND IN ADDITION SHE IS A JERK." I have both a letter from this correspondent and the one referred to.

What is the army and the press and the FBI trying to do? Prove they are telling fairy tales about the Communist menace? I would either PUT UP or SHUT UP.

ENCLOSURE

If something isn't done to show these people up-

72254

61-6580-63

Agnes Smedley

Executive
Intelligence Division
Rm 2E 812, Pentagon

Deputy Chief, PID

24 Feb 49
Col Eyster/74361/21

1. For your information and such action as you may deem appropriate.
2. No reply has been made to the attached letter.

FOR THE CHIEF, PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION:

GEORGE S. EYSTER
Colonel, U.S.C.
Deputy Chief

1 Incl:

ltr fr [redacted]

dtd 19 Feb 49

b7C

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DATE 10-18-2004 BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta

I think I shall conclude it is because there is no truth in the statements and join up with one of the fellowtravelers sets, Dorothy Parkers "Voice of Freedom" or the People. and aid the rest of the nitwits in their drive to convince the people there is no truth in any of it, that it is all a Red Herring, like our little president stated.

The UnAmerican Activities has been hogtied, and the FBI is chasing down tire stealing kids, for they are also tied up in a knot, and when someone tried to tell the truth about these Leftwing writers and commentators, they are threatened with a suit, by the head of the Wallace party, who was taken off the plane and discharged from the Justice Dept -- who in fact, if he was that bad, should not been allowed to go free himself.

What is all of this? Fact or fiction? Violently hating the Communists as I do, I am beginning to be suspicious if they are so bad in this country, for it looks like you would do something, if you had the goods on them. The trial in New York, thats a fine sample.

Incidentally, when I tried to place this commentator in an army hospital some years ago, for a talk, the army department objected to it- cancelled it- the commentator who recently had Rooze (last week) on the air, and who had Smedley on last Summer, and who heatedly defended Smedley against charges of being a Communist.

I think some things need explaining. I shall continue to probe until they are explained to my satisfaction.

Of course, the little man in the White House, being a little man, will hold all he can get against MacArthur, and not for one moment can we expect him to defend those who are trying to discredit MacArthur.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

b7C

I also have a letter from a well known university professor, from one of the most reliable universities in the East saying Smedley is suspect, and is teaching in a college at Saratoga. Ny I assume.

[Redacted] is teaching in University of Louisville.

Nica going, it is really better to be pro-Joe in USA today, one gets along better.

b7C

DISPOSITION FORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

FILE No.

SUBJECT

Agnes Smedley

TO Executive
Intelligence Division
Rm 2E 812, Pentagon

FROM Deputy Chief, PID

DATE 24 Feb 49
Col Eyster/74341/rd

COMMENT No. 1

1. For your information and such action as you may deem appropriate.
2. No reply has been made to the attached letter.

FOR THE CHIEF, PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION:

George S. Eyster
GEORGE S. EYSTER
Colonel, G.S.C.
Deputy Chief

1 Incl:

ltr fr

dtd 19 feb 49

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-18-2004 BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

141-6560-63
FBI
31 MAR 14 1949

FREE

ENCL

61-6580

RECORDED - 137

SAC, New York

March 23, 1949

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was
(The Richard Sorge Case)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

By memorandum dated February 24, 1949, the Intelligence Division of the Army transmitted to the Bureau a typed letter which they had received from [redacted] dated February 19, 1949. This letter is quoted hereinafter for your information:

"Beavert, Pa.
Feb., 19, 1949

"Col. George S. Ryster,
Deputy Chief Army's Public Information Division,
Washington, D. C.

"Sir:

"Tonight's Pgh. Press states Smedley is cleared of any charge of spying as recently stated in newspaper releases.

"Is she cleared of being a Communist? And how about John Rogge, wasn't he fired from the Justice Department? Isn't he a poor recommendation for facts? And hasn't he been the darling of the Daily Worker in his assistance to the Wallace party?

"It appears to me, under the Truman Administration, NO ONE can be proven guilty of being subversive unless they are seen blowing up a building on Times Square, with a cable from Uncle Joe in their hands directing them how to do it.

"There is much known of the activities of the Reds, but instead of giving them what they deserve, they are given teaching positions in the colleges, radio spots on the air (particularly ABC) and honor in general. Why? If that is the order of the day, then, do you advise we all join the parlor pinks, fellow travellers and Communists and their followers? It seems they are the ones who are popular on the lecture platforms, the school assemblies and their books are the ones that are being given much honor in press and on the book shelves.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

"Last year Smedley was given air space via a Left wing program. I immediately phoned a friend in Pittsburgh, Arthur, former

★ MAR 23 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Army info unclear per this
LTH. J. 3-30-49
Sgt. also ref
6/20/63*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-7-83 BY [signature]

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

52 MAR 28 1949

JPW
HST
SK
ENG

SAC, New York

"intelligence officer in China, for a number of years, teacher Yale -- in China and in addition, a liberal, not too kindly disposed to Chiang. His wife is a Chinese. Both told us they considered Smedley a Communist, very radical, they doubted she would deny the fact that she was a Communist. Then if that is true, why doesn't the Press get a release of this kind 'We cannot positively connect Smedley with the Spy case, but she has long been known for her pro-Soviet writings and sympathies, and suspected of being a Communist.' Why does the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the press and radio feel it necessary to lean over backwards protecting these bubbleheads who go so long to further the Russian cause? What a victory for Joe, in headlines of this type. It puts the lie to all future stories. I would like a story released to the Press that will counteract this one today.

"In addition to this, I wrote a man in the West who spent seven or eight years in China for CBS - he replied 'Sure Smedley is a Communist, and has done more to further Communism in China than any other writer except Snow. AND IN ADDITION SHE IS A J.R.K.' I have both a letter from this correspondent and the one referred to.

"What is the Army and the press and the FBI trying to do? Prove they are telling fairy tales about the Communist menace? I would either PUT UP or SHUT UP.

"If something isn't done to show these people up - I think I shall conclude it is because there is no truth in the statements and join up with one of the fellow travelers acts, Dorothy Parkers 'Voice of Freedom' or the People, and aid the rest of the nitwits in their drive to convince the people there is no truth in any of it, that it is all a Red Herring, like our little President stated.

"The Un-American Activities has been hogtied, and the FBI is chasing down tire-stealing kids, for they are also tied up in a knot, and when someone tried to tell the truth about these Left wing writers and commentators, they are threatened with a suit, by the head of the Wallace party, who was taken off the plane and discharged from the Justice Dept. -- who in fact, if he was that bad, should not been allowed to go free himself.

"What is all of this? Fact or fiction? Violently hating the Communists as I do, I am beginning to be suspicious if they are so bad in this country, for it looks like you would do something, if you had the goods on them. The trial in New York, that's a fine sample.

SAC, New York

*pgs. 1-4 unclass per Army Ltr.
dtd. 3.30.93 per dtd. 4/20/93*

"Incidentally, when I tried to place this commentator in an Army Hospital some years ago, for a talk, the Army Department objected to it - cancelled it - the commentator who recently had Hooge (last week) on the air, and who had Smedley on last Summer, and who heatedly defended Smedley against charges of being a Communist.

"I think some things need explaining. I shall continue to probe until they are explained to my satisfaction.

"Of course, the little man in the White House, being a little man, will hold all he can get against MacArthur, and not for one moment can we expect him to defend those who are trying to discredit MacArthur.

"Sincerely,

[Redacted]

b7C

"I also have a letter from a well known university professor, from one of the most reliable universities in the East saying Smedley is suspect, and is teaching in a college at Saratoga. If I assume [Redacted] is teaching in University of Louisville. Also going, it is really better to be pro-Joe in USA today, one gets along better."

b7C

In the past, many unsatisfactory contacts have been had with [Redacted] She has been most antagonistic to the Pittsburgh Office and has been characterized as bordering upon a mental condition. She has furnished miscellaneous information of little or no value since as early as 1943. [Redacted]

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DL*

DATE: 3-7-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER *HBF*SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

✓

Mr. Tolson	<i>✓</i>
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	<i>✓</i>
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Letter
Eng

b7C New York teletype of February 21, 1949, advises that in the New York Times issue of February 20, 1949, appears a statement which indicates that Senator Lister Hill, Alabama, contemplates investigation of the Army "faux pas" in instant case. The New York Office suggests that possibly action should be taken through [redacted] for the appearance of Smedley before a Grand Jury in view of this indicated investigation.

A previous letter from the New York Office, dated February 18, 1949, had indicated that it was the opinion of the New York Office that it was not desirable to interview Smedley.

On February 24, 1949, I talked with ASAC Belmont, New York, in the course of another telephone call concerning this matter and inquired as to whether he personally believed an interview with Smedley was desirable. He said no, because of her known attitude, public statements and background. He stated that he did suggest that consideration be given to having her appear before the Federal Grand Jury so as to get her on record.

It is noted she had made a public statement to the press denying any espionage activities, and that the Department of the Army has issued a statement exonerating her and asserting they have no evidence indicating that she was an espionage agent. It can be anticipated that she will confirm her public statement before the Grand Jury.

RECOMMENDATION:

b7C It is recommended that the New York Office be authorized to contact [redacted] to determine whether or not he will subpoena Smedley before the Federal Grand Jury in New York. This will require her to make her denial before the Grand Jury under oath and will also permit questioning of her concerning her current and past activities.

HBF:cmw

OK
H

Belmont
advised 3 PM 3-11-49

Jaynes
DL

REC'D - TELETYPE

161-6580-64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/30/92

BY

MAR 15 1949

ENG

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DL*
 FROM : H. B. FLETCHER *HBF*
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 3-2-49

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Re New York teletype of February 21, 1949.

On February 24, 1949, I talked to ASAC Belmont, New York, and inquired as to whether or not he thought that an interview with Smedley was desirable. He stated, as indicated in New York letter of February 18, 1949, that it would not be desirable or productive. Mr. Belmont advised that the only reason he suggested that consideration be given to having her appear before a Federal Grand Jury was to get her on record in some manner. It is noted that she has made a public statement to the press denying any espionage activity, and it is further noted that the Department of the Army has issued a statement exonerating Smedley. It can only be anticipated that she would, before the Grand Jury, confirm her public statement.

EMG

I therefore told Mr. Belmont that no action should be taken by the New York Office to arrange for her appearance before the Grand Jury.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 76

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 12 MAR 10 1949

EX-117

Mr. Ladd
HBF 3-3-49

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File 6 EMG

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
113-1742

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASH FROM NEW YORK 4 21 12-18P
DIRECTOR URGENT

SEARCHED INDEXED FILED

AGNES SMEDLEY, IS R. RE NY TIMES ARTICLE, FEBRUARY TWENTY FORTY NINE,
PAGE TWENTY TWO, INDICATING THAT SEN. LISTER HILL, ALABAMA CONTEMPLATES
INVESTIGATION OF ARMY "FAUX PAS" IN INSTANT MATTER. BUREAU REQUESTED
TO ADVISE WHETHER ANY ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN BY THIS OFFICE TO ARRANGE
APPEARANCE OF SMEDLEY BEFORE GRAND JURY AS SUGGESTED IN NY LETTER
OF FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN, IN VIEW OF REFERENCED NEWS ARTICLE.

cc - [illegible]

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HOLD PLS

50 MAR 17 1949

INDEXED 76
RECORDED 76
EX-117

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-30-82 BY 63082-66 SCHEIDT
MAR 10 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. Whitson

DATE: March 10, 1949

FROM : E. M. Gregg *EMG*~~SECRET~~SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 61-6580

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b1

[REDACTED] the Fourth International began to function in China in 1934. "The center of this organization was in New York at 132 East 65th Street. It was called the Chinese Committee of the International..... The organization received its funds from the USA and was also known under the name of the Working World. Many employees of China Press and numerous American journalists traveling in China, including Agnes Smedley, were connected with this organization." (S) (1)

RECOMMENDATION

(S)

b1

[REDACTED] it is suggested that this excerpt be made a part of the case file on Agnes Smedley. (1)

EMG:EFF

DATE: 12-01-2004

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 12-01-2029

Classification per OGA letter dated 03-23-2005

222759
Classified by *SP4/bj/mj*
Declassify on: OADR *3/7/85*

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INDEXED - 39

MAR 11 1949

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP4/bj/mj*

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW *7-1-92*~~SECRET~~

67
F.16 *EMG*
ENG

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Mr. G. R. McSwain
Federal Bureau of Investigation
1900 Bankers' Building
Chicago 3, Illinois

Re: AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Mr. McSwain:

The Bureau on October 25, 1944, transmitted a letter to the Albany Office with a copy to the Chicago Office requesting certain information in connection with the above-entitled case. This information under the memo title was reported by your office in a letter dated November 23, 1944.

On January 1, and 2, 1948, lengthy articles appeared in the Chicago "Tribune" concerning the operations of an Espionage Ring in China and Japan naming two individuals, one an American and one a British subject, both of whom were reported to be in the United States at the time the articles were published. In fact, they had been in the United States for sometime. These two individuals were Agnes Smedley and Gunther Stein. They were both reported to have been a part of the Spy Ring operated first in China and later in Japan by Richard Sorge.

The Bureau had been checking the identity of these two individuals connected in the Sorge Ring for sometime although there is no evidence that your office was aware of this fact; yet in view of the subject matter of these articles dealing with spy rings and with members of the rings now in the United States and due to the fact that one of these individuals was reported to be an American, it is difficult for the Bureau to understand why your office did not observe these articles and transmit them to the Bureau immediately. Your office was aware of the Bureau's interest in Agnes Smedley as shown by the previous correspondence, which obviously should have been indexed in your office. The nature of the articles and the presence of indicated spies in this country, even though their reported activities have been in China or Japan, should have prompted your office to transmit these newspaper clippings to the Bureau, and the Bureau desires a full and complete explanation of the failure of your office to transmit them.

It is also observed that your office transmitted its findings as a result of the investigation by letter to the Bureau on November 23, 1944.

HHC:mjb

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DATE 6-30-82 BY 4269/She/ra/mg

153

76

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Letter to G. R. McSwain

March 2, 1949

It is known, of course, that this was prior to the time of your assignment at Chicago and the letter bears the name of former SAC S. J. Drayton; however, the Bureau does desire that in the future all investigative information be included in investigative reports rather than in letters.

- Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SAC, New York

March 2, 1949

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 12-01-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 12-01-2029

Reference is made to the case entitled Agnes Smedley, was, Internal Security - R, of which New York City has, for some time, been the office of origin. A review of this file reflects data indicating that this case has been grossly mishandled in the New York Office. The Bureau desires a prompt examination of this file in your office and other pertinent references in your office and desires that you submit to the Bureau promptly any explanation which you or any of the Agents, ASACs or Supervisors have to offer, together with your own explanation for each of the following apparent delinquencies.

1. The report of SA [redacted] Albany, New York, dated June 19, 1945, and the report of SA [redacted] dated October 5, 1945 at Albany shows the following references to subject Smedley's contacts about which there is no record in the Smedley file at the Bureau of action taken by your office.

- a. [redacted] for China Aid Council
1790 Broadway, New York City
- b. S. L. M. Barlow, 11 Gramercy, New York City
- c. Former addresses of Smedley:
156 Waverly Place; 16 East Ninth Street;
38 Union Square

2. References in the above mentioned reports, which received some attention by your office, which attention is considered entirely inadequate, are as follows:

- a. [redacted] Phone [redacted]
The investigation made, as reported by SA [redacted] November 6, 1945, at New York City, indicates the address and negative results as to the examination of the New York Field Office files.
- b. [redacted] Phone [redacted]
The investigation made, as reported by SA [redacted] includes the name and address at this phone number and a negative field office file check.

c. [redacted] International House.

Investigation reported negative results of New York Field Office file check.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

HHC:mfc:bfs

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
EX-118 EX-1

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-7-42

b7C

The above alleged investigations are considered entirely inadequate, insufficient, and not in keeping with the needs of this case as shown by Bureau files.

3. The report of SA [redacted], dated June 19, 1945 at Albany, reflects the following references set forth in undeveloped leads for your office to establish addresses, background and possible involvement with apparent inadequate investigation made and reported by SA [redacted] September 26, 1945.

a. [redacted] New York City. This individual was reported to be a friend of Agnes Smedley. The investigation by your office reflects that your files, credit records and voting records were checked with negative results. Neighbors reported [redacted] to be about [redacted] years of age and recently married. There was no check made of marriage records and no further attempt to identify this woman.

b. Aya Ishigaki, a close friend of Smedley and pro-Russian. A check of the New York files did reflect some information concerning this individual but the investigation appeared quite inadequate.

4.

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5.

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6. Concerning physical surveillances of Smedley and her contacts in New York City, as instructed by the Bureau, a surveillance was reported by Special Agent [redacted] dated September 16, 1946 at New York City. The report was approved by [redacted] for SAC Edward Scheidt. On the surveillance were Special Agents [redacted] and James F. [redacted]

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Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Miss Smedley attended the theater in company with three girls. After leaving the theater one of the unidentified girls went to a Communist Front organization meeting at Madison Square Garden and as only one Agent was available for the surveillance of this girl she was lost in the immense crowd following the meeting and thus it was impossible to identify her. The Bureau should be advised fully of the responsibility of the assigning of the Agents, as to the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of this surveillance and those specifically responsible therefore.

7. [redacted]

[redacted] : c

b1

The Bureau file fails to reflect that the action requested has been taken.

8. Your office, on February 4, 1943, submitted a two-page letter in response to an undeveloped lead forwarded by the Bureau recording an interview and listing a further undeveloped lead for the New York Office. This letter was dictated by SA [redacted] and apparently approved by you.

b7C

On March 1, 1948 your office reported further investigative action by letter dictated by SA [redacted] and approved by you.

b7C

The contents of both the above letters should have been in investigative report form since it covered actual investigations. An explanation should be made as to why this matter was not reported in keeping with general Bureau instructions for reporting investigative action.

9. Concerning the previously mentioned surveillance (see #6 above) of Smedley and three girls attending the play in a theater in New York City on June 6, 1946, it is observed that a teletype was received from your office dated June 7, 1946 and sent in the late afternoon of that date, in which it was indicated that the three girls accompanying Smedley were being identified. It appears that your office had been aware for approximately 24 hours of the fact that one of these individuals was not being identified, as shown in the report of SA [redacted]. A further inaccuracy is noted in your report in that the teletype indicates that the party attended the theater on the night of June 6, 1946 while the report of SA [redacted] indicates attendance in the afternoon of June 6 at a matinee performance.

b7C

10. The report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 19, 1945 at Albany, New York, sets forth what purports to be a summary of the New York Office file, this summary apparently being predicated on a letter referred to dated April 26, 1945 as having been received from your office. The Bureau does not have a copy of this letter of reference.

b7C

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

An examination of the Bureau's files reflects that the information in the files of the New York Office has not been kept up-to-date and has not been included in any summary or report for there is nowhere in the Smedley case file a report from the New York City Office or the Albany office reflecting the following items of information in the New York Office file.

a.

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- d. The New York Office on June 26, 1945 wrote a letter to the Bureau concerning "Whittaker Chambers, Internal Security - R" on pages 18 and 19 of which Section No. 5 deals with Agnes Smedley. This section indicated that [redacted] had close contact with her and stated that if Smedley did not have a Communist Party membership card it would be merely because officials of the Communist Party believed she would be more valuable to them if her Party affiliations were not definitely established.

b7C

- e. Report of Special Agent Maurice A. Taylor dated January 4, 1949 at Washington, D. C., regarding Jay David Whittaker Chambers, copies of which were furnished to the New York Office, also refers to the meeting between Chambers and Smedley.

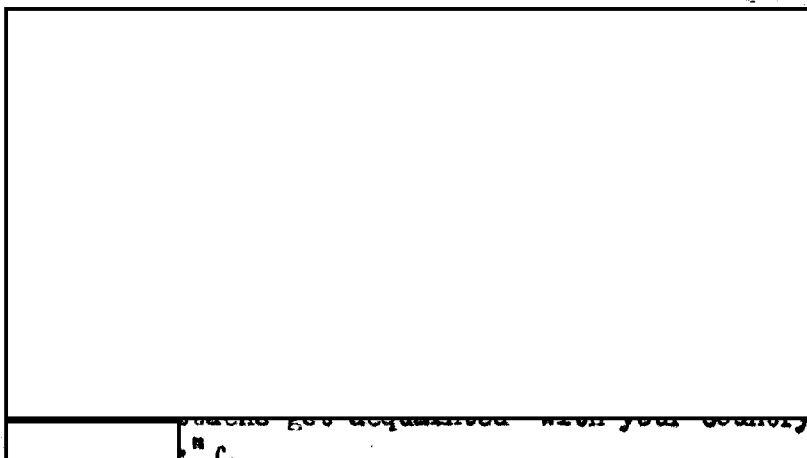
Mr. Tolson _____
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 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
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 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
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 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____



f.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

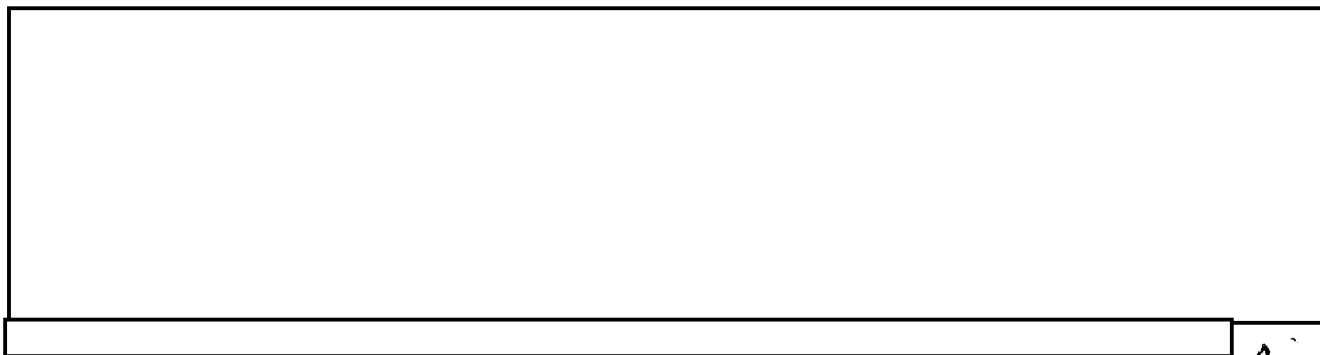
b1



None of the above information appears to have been reported in connection with the Smedley case and this information apparently was not given consideration by the Office of Origin when it was Albany or by the New York Office as either Office of Origin or auxiliary office as justification for a more intensive and alert investigation of Smedley. This apparent failure on the part of the New York Office not to provide this information to the offices interested in the Smedley case, and the further failure to see that this information was incorporated in the Smedley file, has resulted in serious embarrassment in connection with the handling of this case.

11. In connection with the Smedley and the Richard Sorge cases there was an exchange of correspondence including the letter from New York dated February 6, 1948; a letter to the New York Office dated January 30, 1948; a letter from the New York Office dated February 14, 1948; and a letter from the New York Office dated February 21, 1948 reflecting efforts of the Bureau and the New York Office to identify two Americans alleged to be members of the Sorge spy ring in China and Japan.

b1



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 4, 1949

Director, FBI

~~SECRET~~

AGNES SMEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File #61-6580

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EX-118

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cc - New York File

100-98931

b7C

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

EMG/mp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DATE: 12-01-2004
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 12-01-2029

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CLASS. & EXT. BY *920/She/100/mey*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 1 3
DATE OF REVIEW *7-1-92*
7-1-82

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

838, New York

March 23, 1949

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was
(The Richard Sorge Case)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Transmitted herewith solely for your information is a photostatic copy of an article by Agnes Smedley which appeared in the February 11, 1949, issue of the Daily People's World at San Francisco, California.

Enclosure

61-6580

EMG:EFF
J

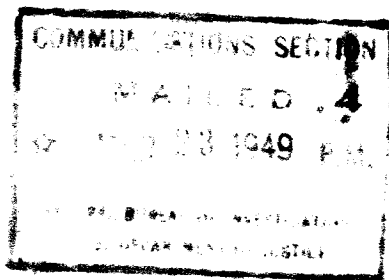
1 ENCL.

RECORDED - 4

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71 MAR 25 1949

RECORDED - 4

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



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DATE 7-1-93 BY 8269/SP/leontyng

DAVID

ALTHOUGH the history of Chinese wood-engraving covers a period of fifteen hundred years, modern Chinese wood-engraving owes its origin to foreign influence within the past century.

Of these volumes, one of the most impressive was a selection of the works of Kathe Kollwitz, famous German folk artist, included, among others, her cycle of the German War of Peasants in the 16th Century. Lu Hsun not only permitted her to publish her works in China without cost, but to use the proceeds for the propagation of mass political art. The imprint of her influence can be readily observed in the works of a number of Chinese woodcut artists to the present day.

Despite such obstacles, wood-engraving clubs and societies were formed secretly in many cities of the country. After the Japanese invasion of China began in 1937, however, these societies came out into the open and, during the eight years of war, woodcut artists played a glorious role in the national liberation struggle. Regular exhibitions were held in large cities, in villages and at the front; instruction classes and even correspondence courses were organized; supply stations and distribution points were set up in the liberated areas of China.

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This is a clipping from
page 4 Magazine of the
DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD
San Francisco, Calif.
Dated 2-11-49
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

FIVE

Seat of

File 6-16
61-G-380

held in Moscow, Leningrad, New York and Calcutta. Since the war other international exhibitions have been held, a number of them in the United States.

The finest blossoming of the new art, however, took place in the Liberated Areas of North China where, in early 1937, the Lu Hsun Art Academy, with a department devoted to the teaching of wood-engraving, was founded in Yen-an. Branches of the Academy have since been established in every region in the Liberated Areas.

The creations of woodcut artists in the northern Liberated Areas are vigorous and powerful, reflecting the newly-developed democracy, the self-reliance and unity of the peasants, workers, townspeople and soldiers. The same trend is discernible in other arts, but is much more conspicuous in the realm of wood-engraving.

The woodcut by the noted artist, Li Hwa—included on this page—gives a powerful picture of the present Chinese peasant revolution. The theme of this reproduction clearly reflects the influence of Kathe Kollwitz, leaning heavily on the Kollwitz cycle of the German Peasant War. Unlike the Kollwitz etchings, which are as darkly somber and as elemental as the sea, Li Hwa's woodcuts are violent in their wild passion and strength.

The other woodcut shown here reflects the democratic trend of modern China, which is passing through a great peasant and national liberation revolution which, in turn, is giving birth to a new and vigorous era of a people's democracy.

This is a clipping from
Page _____ of the
DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD
San Francisco, Calif.
Dated _____
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. WHITSON

FROM : MR. GREGG *ENG*

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, WA
(The Richard Sorge Case)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File No. 61-6580

DATE: March 22, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____

In the report of Special Agent [redacted], dated May 17, 1945 at New York City, captioned, [redacted] was; Et Al; Espionage - X," appears the following information of interest concerning Agnes Smedley:

b2 On March 24, 1945, [redacted] advised of a conference between [redacted] and [redacted] in which it was indicated (among
b7D other things) that [redacted] and his wife were invited to [redacted] home for
b7C [redacted] and that other guests would include Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] and Agnes Smedley. Bureau Agents conducted a surveillance at the home of [redacted] on the evening of March 30, 1945, at which time the following guests were identified: (U)

b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 12-01-2004

(U)
(100-267360-218, pages 82-83)

b7C On March 6, 1945 a highly confidential source advised that among items contained in the files and records of [redacted] at his office at the Institute of Pacific Relations, One East 54th Street, New York City, were the following: (U) (100-267360-218, pages 110-113)

A typewritten letter from Agnes Smedley, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, dated February 25th addressed to "Dear [redacted]" The letter reads as follows: "I wonder what you thought of the Town Hall Broadcast and what Y.Y. thought of it. (apparently Y.Y. HSU). I am new at debate and found it very different from lecturing where one has the time to present and build up a thesis. On this Town Hall affair (apparently refers to Town Hall debates sponsored by Reader's Digest in New York City which are broadcast over the radio) one had to work at top speed, striving for time, trying to answer arguments on the spur of the moment. If I could only get more practice in debate, I think I might take on such opponents as I had more effectively. Since I have never debated before, I was nervous as a cat. I was so worried that I had not slept without drugs for a week, and then no more than four hours every night. I will be off on March 3rd and not return for over a month at the least. Perhaps longer. I will see you in New York around the 7th or 8th to get any new facts you might have. I intend to build up my lecture on the thesis mentioned by Y.Y. That is an excellent idea." (U) b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RECORDED - 100-1-82
INDEXED - 100

CLASS. & EXT. BY 72.9/2/10/103
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-1-92

ENG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The May, 1944 issue, Volume V, of the Current Biography, contained a biographical sketch concerning [redacted]. This biographical sketch comments on statements made by [redacted] concerning the capture of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in 1936, in which she claimed that while the Generalissimo was being detained by the young Marshal (Chang Hsueh-Liang) Ho Ying-Chin had dispatched an air force to Sian with orders to blast that city to pieces, and that only a terrific snow storm saved the lives of Chiang Kai-Shek, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, and their friends. The Biography points out that Agnes Smedley, who was also in the city at that time stated that on the contrary the weather had been excellent. ~~(U)~~ (100-267360-218, page 147) b7C

In her book, "China to Me," telling of her experiences in China from 1935 to 1943, Emily Hahn states that on her return to America she was asked about the Chinese Communists, in answer to which she stated, "Most of their efforts are lost because of inter-guerrilla arguments and hijacking. I am not trying to run down Agnes Smedley, Edward Snow and John Carlson. I am trying only to undo some of the harm unwittingly done to friends." ~~(U)~~

The January 27, 1945 issue of the "Nation", Volume 160, page 108, set forth a review of Emily Hahn's book, "China to Me" by T. A. Bisson in which he stated, "At times the cleverness of this author overreaches itself. In the middle of her page attacking Snow, Evens, Smedley, Et Al is an italicized sentence to the effect that she is not 'running them down.' Oh my no! Just insinuating that they had deluded the American public about China. Her prejudices, the strongest one is against Leftists, a term she much effects, are almost as fascinating as her naivete. God rest her soul! Both China and the Leftists may perhaps manage to outlive even Emily Hahn's commentary." ~~(U)~~ (100-267360-218, page 155, 156)

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the above be made a part of the case file in this matter to facilitate reference thereto. ~~(U)~~

61-6580-72

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"After Town Hall, I lay awake all night kicking myself for the fumbling of things I should have answered. I find one fault in myself. I thought the audience could see through Lin Yutang's thesis--his quotes, etc, but that was a serious mistake. Only our crowd saw through him. Others were taken in. I got repercussions to that effect. I thought of taking him on, but time pressed and I had so much else to saw. Wasn't [] letter a beauty? Sincerely, Agnes." ~~(U)~~

b7C

A postscript to the letter reads as follows: ~~(U)~~

"A Chinese friend of mine, an engineer, has just arrived in New York and I am asking him to see you. He used to give me large sums of money for the 8th Route (8th Route Army of the Chinese Communists organization) each month and he used his whole organization as a base for collecting money for the 8th Route. They used to turn in thousands every month through him, and it had to be kept secret. He gave me a monthly income for months to pay my living expenses when I came from the 8th Route to Hankow ---- that is how I lived. I paid him back later, of course. He was in the Town Hall audience and asked me to see him, sending up a sealed letter. On it he wrote: 'See me, but for God's sake be discreet.' His name is [] I will send him your address." ~~(U)~~

b7C

A typewritten letter from AGNES SMEDLEY, Saratoga Springs, New York, dated March 1st, addressed "Dear [] The letter reads as follows: ~~(U)~~

b7C

"Thanks for your letter. I leave here for a March lecture tour in various cities of the East. I will be at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, 58th and Sixth Avenue from the 7th - 13th. Then I will leave for New England for a week, then I will live with my old friend, Mrs. Mary Knoblach at Wyoming, 55th Street and 7th Avenue. CI 7-2020. I am speaking at the First Presbyterian Church in Buffalo on the evening of the 4th. I note that [] speaks two weeks later. ~~(U)~~

b7C

[] is a deliberate liar. I told him so afterwards. I asked him how 'the hell' he dared tell the American people that the 8th Route (8th Route Army of Chinese Communist organization) had not fought the Japanese since the battle of Pinghsinkwan, September 26, 1937, and why he dared say the Japanese built walls along the railways were built by the nationalist troops, when they were begun on in 1940. He showed me a pamphlet by Lin Tsu-Han about liquidating the anti-Marxist ideology in the 8th Route Regions. I asked him again what that has to do with his military statements. A fight developed on the street before Town Hall, but [] came in and called [] hand, and I left them fighting surrounded by a big crowd. ~~(U)~~

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C [] "I could kick 'the hell' out of myself for allowing [] and [] to make so many lying statements. There was so little time. I was fighting for time throughout and I had never debated before. I would love to take [] on alone and whale the tar out of the S.O.C.B. ~~C~~ (U)

b7C [] you know, threatened to sue me for libel. This was before the broadcast when I asked him why he did not appear in his true colors as an agent of the Military Affairs Commission, and why he denies that he gets a fat check for expenses. He screamed and shouted that he would sue me for libel. If he does and if I could not prove my point, I would only go to jail. I need a rest anyway and I would issue statements that would make his name 'stink' everywhere. I don't mind going to jail, not for a thing like this. He would rue the day he was born before I had finished with the b-----d. ~~C~~ (U)

"He met me with 'How are you, Agnes?' So friendly. I took his hand and asked him two questions and then the fight began. He attacked me for 'your spies' in Chungking and on the Polish Question. I asked him what Poland had to do with this broadcast. I asked him why in 'hell' he did not go to the 8th Route Regions and investigate for himself, if he was a really honest man. He said: 'How could I? How could I?' Why don't you demand that right, I asked. ~~C~~ (U)

He had no reply. The little two by four twerp. ~~C~~ (U)

b7C "I told [] of Town Hall of the Air program) that no Chinese in this country dared stand up and speak the truth or even ask [] a question because of the Ch. Gestapo in this country. I told him it was a disgrace that only the KMT propagandists dared stand up in Town Hall and that a Chinese democrat should have been on the program instead of myself. But no Chinese would dare (apparently she means "dare") oppose a KMT propagandist. Denny mentioned something to that effect before the broadcast began and LIN violently denied that he was a KMT propagandist." ~~C~~ (U)

b7C She advised [] that she was scheduled to lecture at Harvard before the graduate officers of the Army Civil Administration School in March, stating "I intend to whale away." ~~C~~ (U)

"I have received two vile letters. One, a Denver businessman writes me to go back to China and stay there. A religious female in Iowa wrote a 12 page letter stating that Stalin, Hitler and myself are all anti-Christ. ~~C~~ (U)

"I got telegrams of congratulations galore from [] and his wife and men from camps everywhere. One aviation officer wired me 'Your opponents used reprehensible arguments, but they are dangerous. Keep slugging.' ~~C~~ (U)

Love, Agnes"

Across the bottom of the letter Informant advised was typed the following: ~~C~~ (U)

"[] was in the audience. Also every KMT rat in the City." ~~C~~ (U)

(100-267360-218 P.110-113

101-4751-24 P. 14 -16)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York

March 23, 1949

Director, FBI

JOHN SMITH, was
(The Richard Sorge Case)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

61-6580-74

On March 14, 1949, the following-quoted item was received confidentially from Mr. Walter Winchell, columnist and news commentator, the author of which was not indicated:

"Agnes Smalley's answers modified their story, but in 'JANUARY to a War,' a book about China published by E.M. Arden and Christopher Isherwood in 1939, the authors have this to say: 'The Red Army, one sees, in Agnes Smalley's whole life--her husband and her child. "When I was with them," she told us, "for the first time I felt at one with the universe." Arden, the prize-winning poet and London university professor, has gone on to other fronts and Isherwood now writes for Hollywood. They are no longer identified with "leftish" positions..."

This information is forwarded with the suggestion that you give consideration to the advisability of interviewing [redacted]

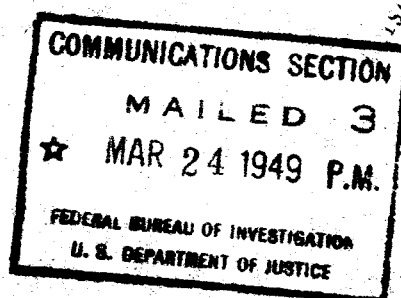
b7C

61-6580

EMG:EFF

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Gandy _____

APR 12 1949



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-1-82 BY 3269/3/82

MAR 24 3 31 PM '49

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED DIRECTOR-101500
F B I
F B I

MAR 23 4 54 PM '49

MAR 23 6 00 PM '49

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 14, 1949

The attached was sent to the
Director by Walter Winchell.

Attachment
mt

AGNES O'SMURLEY

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

HBF Shlicher
Whitton
18 1949

RECORDED - 10

61-6580-74

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-1-82 BY 9569/She/ear/mf

File ENG
61-6580

2370
EXCLUSIVE TO WALTER WINCHELL

To Hoover

Agnes Smedley's accusers modified their stand, but in "Journey to a War," a book about China published by W.H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood in 1939, the authors have this to say: "The Red Army, one sees, is Agnes Smedley's whole life--her husband and her child. 'When I was with them,' she told us, 'for the first time I felt at one with the universe.'" Auden, the prize-winning poet and American university professor, has gone on to other fronts and Isherwood now writes for Hollywood. They are no longer identified with "leftish" positions...#####

6 14 8 07 10 14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-1-82 BY 6269/SP/AM/MS

61-6580-74

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 25 1949
Don
TELETYPE

FBI ALBANY 2-25-49 7-40PM
DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK ...URGENT...

Mr. Fletcher
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-1-92 BY *CHS*
Miss G...

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, WAS, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. [REDACTED]
AND FREQUENT GUEST OF YADDO ESTATE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY, RELATED
STORY WHICH HE BELIEVES MAY ACCOUNT FOR STRONG-S DEPORTATION FROM
USSR. [REDACTED] RELATES FEW YEARS AGO STRONG GUEST AT YADDO WHEN AGNES
SMEDLEY THERE. STRONG AND SMEDLEY HAD BITTER ARGUMENTS RELATING TO
COMMUNISM, MARXISM AND STALINISM, ETC. [REDACTED] OPINION STRONG WAS
EXHIBITING THOUGHTS CONTRARY TO MARXISM. AS RESULT STRONG AND
SMEDLEY DISAPPEARED FOR TWO DAYS, BELIEVED TO HAVE GONE TO NYC.
UPON THEIR RETURN TO YADDO, STRONG CEASED ARGUMENTS. IN WINTER
OF NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN DASH FORTYEIGHT, SMEDLEY ADVISED [REDACTED]
STRONG WAS HAVING DIFFICULTY WITH SOVIETS BECAUSE STRONG WAS
TRANSLATING AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MAO TZE TUNG FROM CHINESE INTO
RUSSIAN AND SOME OF MAO-S WRITING DEVIATED FROM MARXISM AND
THE SOVIETS DESIRED STRONG MAKE NECESSARY CHANGES TO CONFORM TO
MARXISM. STRONG REFUSED TO MAKE CHANGES SINCE MAO HAD WRITTEN SAME
AND SHE JUST TRANSLATING. ACCORDING TO SMEDLEY, STRONG THUS IN
DIFFICULTY WITH SOVIETS. SUBMITTED FOR INFO. NY MAY DESIRE TO
QUESTION STRONG ALONG THIS LINE. REQUEST IDENTITY OF [REDACTED] BE
CONCEALED AS HE IS CURRENTLY CONTRIBUTING OTHER INFO OF VALUE.
COMPLETE REPORT OF YADDO WILL BE SUBMITTED SOON. SAN FRANCISCO
RECEIVING MAIL COPY.

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

RECORDED

CORNELIUS

END

*Place on record
subject of supervisor
not on*

61-6580-75
F B I
APR 4 1949
ORIGINAL DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-18-2004 BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta

61-6580-76
CHANGED TO
100-361997-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744

716

1949

TO: ☒ Director
☐ Mr. Clegg
☐ Mr. Glavin
☐ Mr. Harbo
☐ Mr. Ladd
☐ Mr. Nichols
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Tracy
☐ Mr. Fletcher
☐ Mr. Mohr
☐ Mr. Carlson
☐ Mr. Nease
☐ Miss Gandy
☐ Personnel Files Section
☐ Records Section
☐ Mrs. Skillman

☒ Mr. Tolson
☐ Mr. Clegg
☐ Mr. Glavin
☒ Mr. Ladd
☒ Mr. Nichols
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Tracy
☐ Mr. Egan
☐ Mr. Gurnea
☐ Mr. Harbo
☐ Mr. Mohr
☐ Mr. Pennington
☐ Mr. Quinn Tamm
☐ Mr. Nease
☐ Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

The handwritten notation on the attached reads:

"on phone -- Tell Clyde - protect source."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-1-92 BY 4329/4/1001/9
 Clyde Tolson

ENG
 File 6

Best wishes as always

SAC, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 28, 1949

Director, FBI

AGNES SNEEDLEY, was.
(THE RICHARD SORGE CASE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 61-6580

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 10/15/82

Recently the Bureau received the following quoted letter dated February 11, 1949, which appears to have been mailed in New York City to Walter Winchell, columnist and news commentator. The name of the author of this communication was withheld.

February 11, 1949

*Dear Walter:

"I know that you never reveal your source of information so I thought that you may like to know that when Agnes Sneedley is in New York, she spends her time with Mary Knobloch a life long friend and she lives with her at 853 Seventh Ave.

"Mary Knobloch knows more about her than anyone. I don't know if this information is of value to you or not. But I send it along if it helps our country. I also wanted you to know that those rats are everywhere. At the Columbia University which I am attending there is a box in the lobby of the General Studier which says that the Columbia Spectator is to be found there each day, and when you go to get the paper the Daily Worker is mixed in it.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 12-01-2004

"Lots of luck to you and your valiant and daring fight. You are admirable.

"Best wishes as always,"

The Mary Knobloch mentioned in this letter is undoubtedly identical with Mary Knobloch, 853 Seventh Avenue, New York City, who has been mentioned previously in reports submitted by the New York Office in this matter.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

EMG:pd:jw

MAILED 12

MAR 28 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Classified by 233049
Declassify on: OADR
2/10/94

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 233049
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-1-93

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

APR 13 1949

EMG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A review of Bureau files reflects that on September 10, 1917, the American Protective League of New York City, submitted the following quoted report of information obtained from [redacted]

b7C

b7D

"Charles E. Knobloch and Mary Knobloch, his wife, living at the Wyoming Apartments, 97th Street and 7th Avenue -- country home Birnside, Orange County New York, -- have had in their employ, since the beginning of the present war, several Germans formerly employed on the interned German liners, and directly after the declaration of war between the United States and Germany have gone to more lengths than the average person would have in justifying their employment of said German citizens.

"Mary Knobloch is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, an ardent suffragist, and an exceptionally clever and able woman. Both she and her husband have been and, I believe, still are extremely pro-German.

"She has as her associates a number of women whose sympathies are also with Germany; among them a woman of Swedish birth by the name of [redacted], who resides at Carnegie Hall. She is an artist by profession, and an extremely clever but unpretentious person. Another of her friends, [redacted] whose last address was a hotel at Monmouth Beach, N. J., is also pro-German. Have been unable to find out anything more definite about her.

b7C

"The door attendant, a man named Walter, informs me that their general line of conversation leads him to believe that they are in opposition to our Government.

"A number of other women, Mrs. Knobloch's associates, are in the habit of meeting at her apartment about once a week, usually on Wednesdays.

"In addition to these, I am intimate with the personal affairs of the Knoblochs enough to know that their actions and their conduct at this time are of an extremely suspicious nature. They refuse to visit or entertain as was their usual custom, and seem to be anxious to keep out of the general eye of their former associates."

OG62834

A report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities lists the name of a Mrs. Mary Knoblauch as among contributors and subscribers to the "Pamphlet Service" during 1920.
62-23170-159 Page 311

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A Mary Knoblauch was also listed as a member of the Advisory Board of "Russian Reconstruction Farms, Incorporated, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, as of March 20, 1928," according to a report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. 61-7522-1298 Page 472, 62-23170-199 Page 283.

In a confidential report dated June 27, 1940, concerning the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, the name of Mary Knoblauch appeared on a list of signers, relatives, and friends of Carl Schurz. 62-28701-121 (U)

In a letter from Agnes Smedley to [redacted] dated March 1, 1946, at Sunnyside Springs, New York, she wrote "I will live with my old friend Mrs. Mary Knoblauch at Wyoming, 55th Street and Seventh Avenue, CI-6-2020." (U) 101-4751-24 Page 15 100-267360-218 Page 111

b7C

The above is set forth solely for your information.

NOTE:

In the preparation of this memorandum the following references to individuals by the same, or similar, names were reviewed:

b7C M. O. Knoblock [redacted] page 6 Not Identical
100-62018-506X
100-62018-884

b7C [redacted] Not Identical

Mary Knobloch
b7C [redacted] page 3 Not Identical

b7C [redacted]

- 3 -

EMG:PD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

MAY 6 1961

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 30 23 10-00 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., INTERNAL SECURITY R. RE TELEPHONE CALL ON MARCH ELEVENTH LAST FROM MR. H. B. FLETCHER OF BUREAU TO ASAC BELMONT AT NEW YORK REGARDING DESIRABILITY OF DISCUSSING WITH SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO AG, [REDACTED] THE CALLING OF SMEDLEY BEFORE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY AT NEW YORK. [REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY THAT HE FELT IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE TO HAVE SMEDLEY SO TESTIFY BUT THAT THE MATTER WOULD HAVE TO AWAIT COMPLETION OF THE HISS TRIAL SCHEDULED TO BEGIN APRIL ELEVENTH NEXT. AT COMPLETION OF HISS TRIAL [REDACTED] WILL BE AGAIN CONTACTED ON THIS MATTER AND THE BUREAU APPROPRIATELY ADVISED.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

COPIES DESTROYED

R & E APR 20 1961

RECORDED - 56
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-1-82 BY 9219/SL/mon/may

58 APR 8

61-6580-18

MAY 23 1961

b7C

cc. [unclear]
file [unclear]
61-6580-18

9-1
mm

Director, FBI

April 6, 1949

SAC, Philadelphia

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF YADDO,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to report of SA [redacted] dated March 7, 1949, at Albany, New York. This report has requested the Philadelphia Office to identify Colonel FRANK DORN who is reported to be assigned to a branch of Army orientation work at a school for officers in Pennsylvania and to advise the New York Office for its case entitled "AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS. - INTERNAL SECURITY-R," New York File No. 100-68282.

The files of the Philadelphia Office reveal that Colonel FRANK DORN is the Assistant Commandant of the Army Information School, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. This is a school for officers which is organized under the Office of the Chief of Staff. It conducts courses in public relations and information-education. Part of the instructions include a general orientation on the United States Government and world affairs in general. In September 1946, Colonel DORN directed a letter to the Bureau requesting a speaker from the Bureau on the general subject of subversive elements and activities in the United States. The Bureau made arrangements for former Administrative Supervisor [redacted] to speak before Colonel DORN's school on October 17, 1946. On October 18, 1946, Colonel DORN directed a letter to the Bureau expressing his appreciation for [redacted] talk and requested that he be permitted to come back for the next class that would be held at Carlisle Barracks. On September 19, 1946, prior to [redacted] talk at Carlisle Barracks, Colonel DORN telephonically contacted Special Agent in Charge L. V. BOARDMAN in the Philadelphia Office at which time Colonel DORN indicated that he hoped that the speaker would discuss Communism. He had already had a similar declination from the military intelligence and had hoped that the Bureau would furnish him with a speaker on this subject.

The Philadelphia Office has no other information concerning Colonel FRANK DORN and has no information that would indicate the purpose of his contacting AGNES SMEDLEY. This is being brought to the attention of the Bureau and interested offices.

100-34348

CC: 1-Albany
2-New York
(1) AGNES SMEDLEY (100-68282)
1-Pittsburgh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-1-82

BY 2693

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

5-2-49
No action now
upon receipt of
rept. incorp
info. re Dorn's
contact with
Smiedley
send to IDA
with cover
no inc
ENC

RECORDED - 3

166-6580-79

FBI

66-4-11-49

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-360229-6

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

~~SECRET~~

April 7, 1949

Director, FBI

AGNES SIEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 61-6580

DATE: 12-01-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1, 6) 12-01-2029

No deletion per OGA letter 3/23/05

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

The United States Department of State, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Intelligence Division of the Army, and the Special Investigations Division of the Air Force have been advised of the above information. However, inasmuch as we are informed that this information emanates from a highly confidential source, it should receive no further dissemination.

EMG:EFF

Classified by SP-1/shw/ky
Declassify on: OADR 223049
2/10/44

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 13

APR 10 1949 P.M.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

~~SECRET~~

EX-22
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1/shw/ky
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-1-82

DIRECTOR, FBI

3/13/49

SAC, BALTIMORE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF YACCO,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK
T. S. - R

Re: report SA [redacted], dated 3/7/49, Albany.

b7C Referenced report, on pg. 6, set forth information that AGNES SNEDELY had
b7D instructed [redacted] to invite
one LT. COL. H. W. BROSON of Balto., Md., to Yaddo for a rest.

Baltimore indices reflect that one HENRY WALTER BROSON was the subject of an Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigation in Nov., 1948, in which Chicago was office of origin. In that case the Bureau, by let dated Nov. 15, 1948, advised that HENRY WALTER BROSON resided 950 E. 59th St., Chicago 37, Ill., date of birth 7/6/04, Blackwood, Wisa Co., Va. He was applying for a position as a consultant with the Toxicity Laboratory of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. The Bureau pointed out that BROSON was the subject of an Internal Security - C investigation in which Chicago was origin, Chicago file 100-711.

b7C There is enclosed for the information of the Chicago Office one copy of the referenced report of SA [redacted] in referenced case. Chicago is requested to furnish all pertinent information concerning BROSON to the Albany Office.

HJL:arf
100-new

cc: Albany
Chicago - Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-1-92 BY 8212/che/ear/mj

April 20, 1949

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 61-6580)

Transmitted herewith for your information is a single photostatic copy of Pages 27 - 29 of the April, 1949 issue of "Plain Talk," which contains an editorial, "The Truth and Agnes Smedley," by IDL (Isaac Don Levine).

Enclosure

EMG/de

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RECORDED - 77

EX-133

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61-6580-83

F P T

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 9

APR 21 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 APR 27 1949

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-8-82 BY 8269/Receivng

An Editorial

The Truth and Agnes Smedley

"It has been one of the greatest struggles in my life to learn to tell the truth. To tell something not quite true became almost an instinct."

This startling confession comes from the autobiographical pen of Agnes Smedley whose long career of free-lance service to the international Soviet cause has recently received an unexpected encomium from the United States Army.

Agnes Smedley's reputation for veracity, believe it or not, was upheld publicly and demonstratively by the Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall at the price of besmirching the good name of Major-General C. A. Willoughby, hero of Corregidor, and Chief of Intelligence at General MacArthur's headquarters in Japan.

In a world of fantastic revelations, perhaps nothing strains one's credulity so much as the exoneration of Agnes Smedley by the Army and the corresponding indictment before the bar of public opinion of a distinguished and loyal officer. His offense: Capping a career of thirty-six years' service to his country with the preparation, in the line of duty, of a report divulging shocking Soviet espionage activities in the Far East.

First, let us review the facts. The sensational report, released by the Army Department in Washington on February 10, named two journalists, Agnes Smedley and Guenter Stein, as having been involved in the great Soviet spy ring. Substantially the same

facts had been disclosed in PLAIN TALK for May, 1948. Guenter Stein, naturalized Briton, reacted dramatically, and significantly. He left New York by air for Europe within 24 hours of the publication of the report.

Agnes Smedley chose to counter-attack and to launch a barrage of charges with an air of injury. Challenging General MacArthur to waive his right to immunity, she threatened to sue him. On February 18 the incredible happened: the Army Department publicly declared that the report was a "*faux pas*" on its own part. This, of course, was tantamount to a whitewash of Agnes Smedley and to an indirect accusation of irresponsibility on the part of MacArthur.

Two days later General Willoughby openly declared that he, and not MacArthur, had been responsible for the preparation of the report, and that he did not intend to withdraw one iota. Establishing his integrity, he eagerly waived any immunities that might exist and stated that "not only as an intelligence officer, but even more fundamentally as an American citizen" he welcomed a test in court of Agnes Smedley's challenge.

This seemed to join the issue clearly enough. A report containing a number of serious charges had been prepared. A responsible high officer of the U. S. Army stood by the disclosures, and not only agreed to a court test but leaped at the opportunity to

present the documentation in the case. Agnes Smedley had vociferously demanded her day in court, insisting on the right as an American citizen to clear herself. What more could she have asked for than this prompt invitation by General Willoughby to be sued? But, lo and behold, after her loud clamor for justice, Miss Smedley turned a deaf ear to General Willoughby's request to have it out in court.

Miss Smedley's behavior was not quixotic. She understood quite well what she was doing, far better apparently than the Army Department in Washington. First, she was aware of the fact that the Army's unfortunate "*faux pas*" press declaration cleared her in the eyes of most Americans regardless of the available evidence. Second, her accuser, who earnestly sought to present his evidence, was in turn accused by the Army he has served so long and faithfully. Third, and most important, she knew that if the case reached court, the evidence would be fully and incontrovertibly sustained. In view of the Army's retraction, it is not surprising that these facts escaped public attention.

The Army's inexplicable treatment of General Willoughby becomes even more baffling when it is brought out that while the report was released, its voluminous documentation was not! How then was the average American expected to be able to examine the evidence from which the report was so painstakingly compiled? Furthermore, the Army's behavior appears even more mystifying when it is realized that the report was publicly issued not on the instigation of the

MacArthur command, as Agnes Smedley charged, but by the same authorities in Washington who saw fit to repudiate it seventy-two hours later!

In fact, the MacArthur command took special precautions against the release of the secret document which had been completed and forwarded to the Pentagon from Tokyo in December, 1947, nearly fifteen months before its publication by the Secretary of the Army.

THERE is nothing in Agnes Smedley's career to justify or to explain the Army's strange action. The revealing bit from her autobiography, *Daughter of the Earth*, published in 1929, which is quoted at the beginning of this article, is a fitting introduction to her life's activities. These have been characterized, since her early twenties, by irresponsibility, simultaneously fanatic and giddy.

The court records show that in 1918 she was arrested and indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York for violation of the War Espionage Act. This first espionage episode in Miss Smedley's varied career occurred while she was attending New York University evening courses after her arrival from the West where she had been divorced following a short-lived marriage. She became involved with a group of Hindu revolutionaries in New York, and was asked to perform certain assignments for them. In time she became, as she later put it, "a kind of communication center" for the Hindu conspirators. "I kept their correspondence, their codes, and foreign addresses," she acknowledged.

When Miss Smedley was charged with a violation of the Neutrality

Law, since her Hindu comrades were found to have been in the pay of the Kaiser's government, she ridiculed the indictment and in an injured way pleaded that all she had done was to help a subjugated people. But long after the case against her had been dropped, she admitted in her book, *Battle Hymn of the Republic*: "Years later I learned that the Indian exiles in Europe had indeed formed a government-in-exile and taken a loan from the German Government to finance their work."

Agnes Smedley's connection with the great Soviet spy ring in the Far East, headed by the fabulous Russia-born German, Richard Sorge, strangely parallels her first adventure in this dangerous field. By 1929, when in Shanghai she first met the organizer of the Sorge ring, Ozaki Hozumi, Miss Smedley was already in her middle thirties and had had rich experience with professional revolutionaries, including a second marriage to a Hindu who was active in the Comintern.

Whether Agnes Smedley was fully aware of her role in the Far Eastern spy ring or not, the Army report on it covers her case aptly: "The Soviets seem able to use men as agents who either are not party members at all, and yet who are willing to make every sacrifice for the party's cause."

It is also noteworthy that Miss Smedley's relationship to the ring began some three years *before* Hitler's rise to power when the Berlin-Tokyo axis was yet to be conceived. She met Sorge in Shanghai in 1930. Ozaki provided both of them with information about Japanese troop movements and related matters during the following two years.

Now consider the testimony of one agent who was asked how he happened to enter Sorge's spy ring. He replied that a member of the U. S. Communist Party, Kito Ginichi, asked him to meet an American newspaperman named Johnson. Being a bit suspicious, he decided to ask Agnes Smedley about Johnson. She asked him in turn whether he had spoken of this matter to anyone else—her expression was very serious. The answer was no, at which point she told him that she knew Johnson well, but he was to keep that fact secret. Later she told her questioner that Johnson was a fine man, with an excellent record, and that, in fact, she herself would bring them together. Johnson turned out to be Richard Sorge, the master-spy executed during the war.

For some thirty years Agnes Smedley has been one of the most assiduous propagandists for the Communist cause. Her *China's Red Army Marches*, also published in Moscow under the title *Red Flood Over China*, perhaps epitomizes her voluminous writings on the subject. She has been prominently affiliated with a score of Communist fronts, including several listed as subversive by the Department of Justice.

In the light of all this, is the Willoughby report "MacArthur's Fantasy," as Edgar Snow, long-time champion of the Chinese Communists, echoes the *Daily Worker* line in the "liberal" *Nation*? The whitewashing of Agnes Smedley must not be permitted to victimize a great and esteemed soldier and to stain the honor of the United States Army.

I. D. L.

~~SECRET~~

61-6580

DATE: 12-01-2004
CLASSIFIED BY: 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 12-01-2029

No OGA deletion per letter 03/23/05

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSAGE

Date: April 22, 1949

To: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

AGNES SMIDLEY, WAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CLASS. & EXT. BY: [Signature]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW: 12-1-82

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

In view of the highly delicate nature of the source from which this information originated, it must be treated in the most confidential manner and should receive no dissemination whatsoever other than as herein indicated.

Enclosure

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2215 A Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Colonel Robert Schou (Enclosure)

Classified by SP4 [Signature]
Declassify on: OADR

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~~SECRET~~

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APR 22 4 44 PM '49
RECEIVED RLM: NC ROOM

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 61-6580)

~~SECRET~~

April 22, 1949

DATE

b1

b1

In view of the highly delicate nature of the source from which this information originated, it must be adequately protected in reports submitted in this matter.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2493he/PL
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 1.3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-1-92
7-7-82

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Attachment

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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DATE: 12-01-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
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INDEXED - 57

RECORDED - 57

EX-127

RECEIVED ALA HQ ROOM
APR 22 4 40 PM '49
FBI
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
FBI
44 MAY 2

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York

May 23, 1949

Director, FBI

AGNES SNEYLEY, wife.
(The Algonquin Hotel Case)
TAMM, ALBERT - R
Bureau file 61-6580

Reference is made to the memorandum from the Albany Office dated May 10, 1949.

Pertinent information concerning Agnes Sneyley furnished to New York by the Albany Office should be incorporated in the next investigative report submitted in this matter.

RECORDED - 78

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

EMG:bls

EX-109

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAY 23 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-1-82 BY 9229/SP/NG

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

m
TO : Director, FBI
FROM: ~~NO~~ SAC, Albany
SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, Was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 61-6580)

DATE: May 10, 1949

Reference is made to letter from Albany to New York dated 3/14/49, enclosing material from this file pertaining to the Subject.

There is no additional information in the possession of this office pertaining to AGNES SMEDLEY, with the exception of the information set forth in the case entitled, Communist Infiltration of Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, Internal Security - R. The New York Office has copies of these reports.

Bureau letter dated 4/12/49, states that in the future information on individuals involved should be submitted under individual reports, and the title, Communist Infiltration of Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, should not be used. Therefore, any information arising out of the "Yaddo" file in the future will be forwarded to New York on the AGNES SMEDLEY Case file.

As there is no information in the possession of this office not in the possession of the office of origin, the AGNES SMEDLEY Case will be considered RUC.

G. I. R. -7

JJO'T:KMD
100-9125
cc: New York (100-68282)
100-11391

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EX-43

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-1-82 BY 9819/31/100

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: May 10, 1949

Rebulet April 12, 1949, in the case captioned "Communist Infiltration of YADDO, Saratoga Springs, New York, Internal Security - R."

By letter dated April 13, 1949, which letter was submitted prior to the receipt of rebulet the Pittsburgh office furnished the New York, Philadelphia and Albany offices with the following information:

"Investigation in the Pittsburgh area in connection with information contained on the administrative sheet of referenced report disclosed the following information:

b7C [redacted] Officer-in-Charge, G-2, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, advised that Colonel FRANK DORN is the Assistant Commandant, Headquarters, Armed Forces Infantry School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. His Army serial number is O-15278. He was born June 25, 1901, in California and graduated from West Point in 1923. He was a temporary Brigadier General until November 7, 1943. On that date he was changed back to the permanent rating of Colonel. At the present time he is a temporary full Colonel, but his permanent rating with the Army is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Field Artillery.

"The files in the Pittsburgh Office do not contain any information in regard to this individual."

RUC

LET:rlk
100-9617

cc - New York (100-68282)
Albany

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61-4580-89

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DATE 7-1-82 BY 929/54/200/inf

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3-30-49
924 slw/inf

G.I.R.-7

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

No deletion per OGA letter 3/23/05

b7C

To

FBI Liaison

DATE: 3 May 49

FROM

b2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-01-2004 BY 60290 JUC/BCE/MT/vta

SUBJECT:

Evidence of Agnes'

Ley's Connection with the Sorge Spy Ring

1. There is inclosed herewith one (1) copy each of Exhibits 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 prepared by the General Headquarters of the Far East Command on available evidence re Agnes SMEDLEY's connection with the Sorge Spy Ring.

2. A copy of this information has been furnished the Director of Central Intelligence.

6 incls.

Exhibits 3 thru 8.

52 JUL 7 1949

U. S. CARLAN
Major, GSC

RECORDED - 135

INDEXED - 135

4 MAY 13 1946



SAC, New York

May 10, 1949

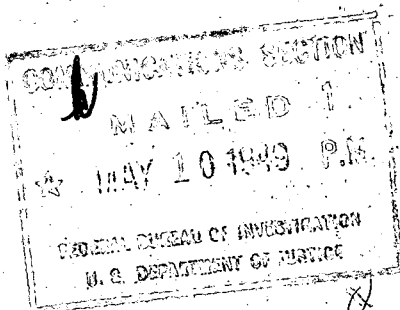
Director, FBI

AMES BEELEY, WAS.
(THE RICHARD SCOTT CASE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.
Bureau File #61-6580

Please expedite the submission of a report in this matter.

EMG/mp

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



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EX-100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-1-92 BY 1269/SPH/act/mey

May 5, 1949

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER



b2

AGNES SIEDLEY (THE RICHARD SORGE CASE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b1



b1 In view of the highly confidential nature of the source from which this information has originated it is being furnished solely for your confidential information and should receive no further distribution whatsoever.

DATE: 12-01-2004
CLASSIFIED BY: 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
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Tolson _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Egan _____
Gurnea _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Pennington _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

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MAY 9 1949

CLASS. & EXT. BY: 9259/shr/pen/mg
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW: 7-2-92

~~SECRET~~

-92

SAC, New York

April 29, 1949

Director, FBI

ALVIN KARPIS, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

6794

61-6580-23

Transmitted herewith for your information is a single
photostatic copy of a report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation
dated March 28, 1949.

~~SECRET~~

61-6580

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 12

★ APR 29 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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DATE 7-2-99 BY 60321/SP/BAW/STP

4-787 (5-27-80)

NOTICE OF
CLASSIFICATION ACTION

~~SECRET~~

File #

61-6580

Serial

95

Classified And

Extended by

SP4 elu mg

~~Reason For Extension~~

~~ECM, II, 1-2.4.2~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 12-01-2004

~~Date of Review For~~

~~Declassification~~

~~SECRET~~

1.2.82 brackets at bottom

FBI/DOJ

~~SECRET~~

66-10000

AGNES SWEDLEY, WAS
(RICHARD GORGE CASE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 61-6540)

RECORDED - 135

Reference is made to Bureau memorandum of April 22, 1949.

b1

(5)

b1

15

DATE: 12-01-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 12-01-2029

End of the Road

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Classified by ~~274 A~~
Declassify on: OADR

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6267 JH/ML
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.1.13
DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-92

7-7-82
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. WHITSON

FROM : MR. GREGG

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS
(RICHARD SORGE CASE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 61-6580

DATE: May 9, 1949

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

By letter dated April 27, 1949, captioned, "Anna Louise Strong, was; Internal Security - R; Registration Act," the New York Office submitted information obtained from the transcript of [redacted] testimony before the Federal Grand Jury in New York.

b3 Rule 6

b3 Rule 6

RECOMMENDATION

b3 Rule 6(e)

It is suggested that the above be made a part of the case file in this matter.

C.I.R.

EMG/de

INDEXED - 80
RECORDED - 80

12 MAY 10 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-2-92 BY 12169/548 [signature]

EX-76

SECRET

Mr. Peyton Ford, The Assistant to The Attorney
General
The Director, FBI

April 22, 1949

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

61-6580-97

RECOM

b1

b1

b1

In view of the highly delicate nature of the source from which this information originated, it must be treated in the most confidential manner and should receive no further dissemination whatsoever.

b1

61-6580

DATE: 12-01-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 12-01-2029

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REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *7-2-89*

Attachment

ENG/de

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

APR 22 5 15 PM '49

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Palisades,
Rockland County, N.Y.
Feb. 15, 1949

To:

[redacted] editor Far Eastern Bulletin,
[redacted] editor, China Digest.
[redacted] editor, Wen Wei Pao,
[redacted] editor Ta Kung Pao,
[redacted] editor World Culture,
[redacted] director Hwa Shiang Pao, and
[redacted] director of the Kuo Hsin News Agency

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-04-2005 BY 60290/AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL

b7C

~~SECRET~~

My dear brothers and sisters:

Your cable of sympathy and solidarity reached me this evening and it has given me more comfort and strength than you can ever know. It came just as friends informed me that Kuomintang reactionaries in this country were doing everything within their power to support the MacArthur report against me. Your cable therefore is of the greatest comfort to me.

I do not yet know what will come of the vicious campaign against me, but I wish you to know that my heart will be peace so long as I know you are with me.

I take it that there have been many articles and editorials in the Chinese press about this case. I wish some of them might be given to American news agencies for dispatch to this country. Until now nothing at all has appeared in the press here to indicate what the Chinese press, such as yours, thinks of this whole affair.

The most amazing methods were used by the Army to attack me with this report. The files of the Japanese Secret Police on which it is based had been in MacArthur's hands since VJ day. The Japanese press published many articles based on the files, and the American press did likewise. Dr. Richard Sorge and Mr. H. Ozaki, the German and Japanese heads of the Tokyo spy group operating against Nazi Germany and Japanese imperialism, have been known, - as you know - as the "Tokyo Martyrs" for the past three and a half years, and Mr. Ozaki became a national Japanese anti-Fascist hero whose death anniversary was commemorated every year in Japan. But since America's policy in Japan changed, and since the victory of the People's Army in China, these men suddenly were called "traitors" by MacArthur's staff and I was called a "spy and agent of the Soviet Government". The report says I am "still at large" which is like saying that I am a fugitive from justice in this country.

The report is an amazing document that often speaks in the direct words of the Japanese secret police. Never once does it even state that these men, or I, or anyone connected with me, ever did a thing against the United States or even Chiang Kai-shek's government. It states repeatedly that we operated against Japanese imperialism in China. One section charges that I went to Peiping at Christmas time, 1932, where I organized a espionage ring against the

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

EMG:de:jw

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

What this means is that the Army deliberately cut out a part of such information as they had which would have presented the Tokyo Martyrs into men who had helped the allied cause. Instead of this the report calls them "traitors" and defames their public and personal lives; and attacks me for having known them eighteen years ago.

I know no name to describe this report except the word "infamy". Many things expose its purpose. For instance, the first reports on these records stated that a prominent American correspondent in Japan actually worked with Dr. Sorge and that the American Ambassador, Joseph Grew, saved his life. Yet in this report as now given out, this all is censored out. The man's name is not mentioned at all because he represents one of the largest newspapers in this country.

If I had been a reactionary who supported the Chiang Kai-shek regime and American policy of intervention in China, my name would never have been mentioned in this report. Had I once worked for instead of against Japanese imperialism in China, my name also would never have been mentioned in this report. If I had ever had the ability and the superhuman capacity to do what I am said to have done in this report, I think the American and Army themselves would long since have asked me to become an adviser to them. As it is, I have been merely one of the numerous American correspondents who are friends of the Chinese revolutionary forces. Because of my ideas, my lecture field has grown steadily smaller and smaller. And now the report blows me up into a monster able to move mountains and change the course of rivers. It has scared the American people to death.

If only General Joseph Stilwell, and General Evans F. Carlson were alive today, they would come out and blast this report into a thousand pieces. I presume that MacArthur's staff gloats that they also are dead.

Again I wish to thank you all and to tell you that I think of you as my fathers and sisters. I love you all.

Sincerely,

(sgd) Agnes SMEDLEY.

- 3 -

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I am accused of having corrupted the thinking of American correspondents, American State Department officials, radio commentators, and all people working on China, for the past 20 years and that State Department officials still cannot divorce themselves from my "hoax".

The report - clearly the words of the Japanese police - states that I seem to have come to China as the agent of the Communist International but that I was transferred to a military department of the Russian Red Army. It declares that I told Ozaki that I was a Communist and that he then confessed to me that he also was one at heart. It says that Ozaki collected information from the Japanese for me and gave me detailed information about the Japanese, but that what I told Ozaki was "for his private ear only". This is a Japanese way, watered down by the Americans, of saying that I was Mr. Ozaki's mistress. The report then goes on to say, with sadistic gloating, that I perhaps never knew what had happened to my close friend, Ozaki that he had been hanged; but that now I knew.

I think the Communist International must be amazed to learn that I went to China as its representative, that I was a Communist, and the Russian Red Army must be amazed to learn that I was one of its chief operators. In fact the report even says that Ozaki never knew if I was the head of the "spy ring", or if this was Dr. Sorge himself; but it took that Dr. Sorge was the head because he seemed to have more authority.

There are many interesting sections showing how the Japanese imperialist mind worked. I recall that, in Shanghai, the Shanghai press once attacked me and said that I was a brilliant linguist who spoke not only my own language but also German, Russian, Japanese and Chinese. Now, in this Tokyo report, Dr. Sorge is called "a brilliant linguist who spoke not only his own language but also English, Russian, Japanese and Chinese".

Since the Japanese imperialists, as you know, are lechers, they also wrote in that Shanghai article against me that I slept with military men of all nationality in order to worm their secrets out of them. Now, in this Tokyo report they say that Dr. Sorge was a philanderer who had 30 women in Tokyo and that one of them was the wife of his assistant and another the mistress of his assistant.

The report is a vicious thing, a compilation of Japanese suspicions, blackmail, and lies; and confessions exacted under torture. But it is significant that not only in the report does it state that I was on the death list of the Japanese secret police, to be killed if possible.

Two days ago a leading columnist for a newspaper chain wrote a long column charging that the Army had censored out one of the most important sections of the report. This section, he said, was proof that Dr. Richard Sorge had learned that the Japanese intended to attack Pearl Harbor. Dr. Sorge, it said, transferred this information to Moscow, and Moscow warned the American Government. The Army has denied that it cut this out of the report, but the columnist says he has two witnesses who actually saw that passage in the report before it was cut out.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 3/22 1949

TO: ☒ Director
☐ Mr. Clegg
☐ Mr. Glavin
☐ Mr. Harbo
☐ Mr. Ladd
☐ Mr. Nichols
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Tracy
☐ Mr. Fletcher
☐ Mr. Mohr
☐ Mr. Carlson
☐ Mr. Nease
☐ Miss Gandy
☐ Personnel Files Section
☐ Records Section
☐ Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson.....
 Mr. Clegg.....
 Mr. Glavin.....
 Mr. Ladd.....
 Mr. Nichols.....
 Mr. Rosen.....
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 Mr. Egan.....
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See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

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BY 4269/DeW/may

Clyde Tolson

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York

~~May 5, 1949~~

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY (THE RICHARD SORGE CASE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

100-115

DATE: 12-01-2004
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DATE OF REVIEW 1-2-92 7-2-92

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61-6580-1

SAC, Charlotte

SECRET

June 27, 1949

RECORDED - 73

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 12-01-2004

The Office of Naval Intelligence has advised that during an interview on another matter of Mrs. Hannah Sims Lee, 115 West 7th Street, Charlotte, North Carolina, by an agent of the District Intelligence Office, Sixth Naval District, she furnished the following information concerning Agnes Smedley:

"Mrs. Lee stated that she was the widow of a missionary and an 'old China hand.' She stated that she met Agnes Smedley in Hankow, China, at a party in September 1938. Smedley was under the influence of drink at the time but stated to Mrs. Lee that she had been associated with the Reds for three years. The Smedley woman left the party in the company of a naval officer, but Mrs. Lee could not recall whether he was American or British. Mrs. Lee also stated that one Freda Utley was a Communist and held CP meetings in Hankow, China, about the same period."

Bureau files contain a number of references to individuals by same or similar names, none of which are identifiable with Mrs. Hannah Sims Lee other than those summarized below:

On a list dated August 27, 1945, which was based on information received through the Swiss Government, and from Consular reports concerning Americans and their alien relatives in the Far East, appeared the name of Hannah W. Lee, wife of Thomas A. Lee, who was born September 20, 1909 and resided or was interned in the Eastern area C.A.C. Shanghai 5105-5835-30, p.6.

A report was received from the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, San Francisco, California dated June 11, 1947 concerning Hannah Margaret Lee which contained the following descriptive data:

Born	September 11, 1889
Birthplace	Turnabout Island, Fukien, China
Marital Status	Married
Name of spouse	Thomas Alexander Lee
Race	British (Irish)
Color	White
Sex	Female
Occupation	Housewife
Complexion	Brunette

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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc: New York

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Eyes
Hair
Height

Brown
Brown
5' 4".

It was indicated that for the past five years Hannah Margaret Lee, who was unemployed, had resided at 513 6th Avenue, San Francisco, California and was then the subject of deportation proceedings. (39-19901)

It is suggested that the Charlotte Office contact Mrs. Lee for the purpose of developing all possible information concerning Agnes Snedley as she may be able to supply.

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6-6580-102
SAC, Washington Field

June 20, 1949

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 61-6580

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A confidential informant of the New York Office, (unidentified, but apparently [redacted] former guest at the Yaddo Estate near Saratoga Springs, New York) advised that Frieda Utley, a writer in New York City, was a personal friend and acquaintance of Agnes Smedley and apparently had information as to why Smedley's second husband, the Hindu (apparently referring to Virendranath Chattopadhyaya) was purged by the Soviets. [Should a further interrogation of Frieda Utley appear practicable at this time, it is suggested that she be questioned as to her knowledge of Agnes Smedley's activities and possible implication in Soviet Intelligence operations.]

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b7D

CC - New York

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ON 10-18-2004

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Date of Declassification Indefinite
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DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-92
20-92 per release

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, Was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
BU FILE 61-6580

DATE: May 27, 1949

Re: Colonel Frank Dorn

Reference is made to the report entitled Communist Infiltration of Yaddo - Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Internal Security - R, dated 3/7/49 at Albany, page 5.

Reference is also made to the letter from Philadelphia to the Bureau, New York, and Albany dated 4/6/49 advising of the identity of Colonel FRANK DORN. This letter is captioned the same as above report. The contents of this letter indicate DORN occupies an influential position in the Army Information School at Carlisle, Pa.

[] and [] former Yaddo guest: [] respectively were questioned more closely regarding the relationship between AGNES SMEDLEY and FRANK DORN. [] could offer no additional information.

[] could only advise that a good deal of mail in large brown manila envelopes passed between both persons. [] impression of this relationship, based upon occasional comments dropped by SMEDLEY, is that SMEDLEY supplied DORN with material relating to the political, economic, etc. setup in China and DORN would send to SMEDLEY manuscripts, supposedly relating to the Far East which SMEDLEY would proof read and make corrections, suggestions, etc. These manuscripts apparently were to be used in connection with lectures for the political indoctrination of officers at Dorn's School.

As far as is known, [] is not an alarmist and other information given by him has appeared reliable. If this information is accurate, it would mean SMEDLEY through DORN could plant Marxist interpretations of China's acts among Army officers attending the Carlisle school.

It is suggested that the Bureau or New York direct an investigation to ascertain the reasons for the relationship between SMEDLEY and DORN, bearing in mind that such a working arrangement may still exist.

cc - New York (100-68282)
cc - Philadelphia (100-34348)
100-11391
JJG:T:mfs

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SAC, New York

May 23, 1949

Director, FBI

DATE: 12-01-2004

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AGNES SHERMAN, was,
(The Richard Sorge Case)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 61-6500

Classification per OGA letter dated 03-23-2005

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

cc-San Francisco

EMG:bls/30

~~SECRET~~

cc-Bureau file on [Redacted]

(U)

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Classified by [Redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

MAY 23 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 23 1949

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD
OFFICES
ADVISED
DATE

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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SENTRY UNIT

F-19a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____

Room _____

Subj: Hannah Sims Lee

____ Exact Spelling

Searchers

____ All References

Initial _____

____ Subversive Ref

Date 6/22/49

____ Main File

____ Restricted to Locality of 6734FILE NUMBERSERIALS~~NIP 31-73111~~~~P 100-235070-442, p2~~~~L 31-73111-2~~~~NIP 66-2341-19-115~~~~NIP 66-2341-19-104~~~~P 62-108-4965~~~~NIP 100-235075-64~~~~NIP 100-235075-131~~~~NIP 100-239302~~~~NIP 121-4-25555~~~~P 105-5825-30, p62~~~~P 39-0-19201~~~~L 61-6500-99~~~~P ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~DATE 10/4/48 BY 610 5EMGDATE 10/4/48 BY 610 5EMG

9-11

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. 100-13878

10

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ON 12-01-2004

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SMEDLEY told [] to invite [] of La Garde General Hospital, and Lt. Col. H. W. BROSON of Baltimore, Maryland, to Yaddo for rest. [] is Dermatologist stationed during World War II at New Orleans. Married Newcomb College art teacher [] presently residing Washington, D. C. where practices medicine. ([] described as fumbling, awkward individual, good natured and detached, who lived in BQQ, La Garde Hospital, New Orleans.) No unusual activities noted other than the absorption with hobby of colored photography. He is believed American born and educated at the University of Washington, D. C. He was friendly with Dr. HENRY WALTER BROSON, Psychiatrist at La Garde, but not exceptionally so. BROSON, according to former (Intelligence Officer, U. S. Army) La Garde Hospital, was a suspicious character; nothing definite to substantiate this except he was anti-British and received what are described as cryptic telephone calls. This (intelligence officer) described as alarmist with something of detective complex. BROSON (subject of another investigation, Chicago, Illinois,) has been reported as perhaps active in the Communist Party since 1929. Confidential Informants acquainted with CP activities in New Orleans area, not acquainted with [] No criminal record of []

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AND FIELD

ADVANCE

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5 - Bureau 1 - Louisville (Info.)		REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2	EX-138
2 - New York (100-68282)		DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-92	
1 - Baltimore (Info.)		7-2-92	
1 - Washington Field (Info.)		ENG	
1 - Chicago (Info.)			
1 - Memphis (Info.)			
3 - New Orleans			

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CC DIR 8-149-ENG

ENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-39035-1

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b7C

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 3/7/49 at Albany, New York, entitled "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF YADDO, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK, INTERNAL SECURITY - R".
Bureau letter to Albany dated 4/12/49.

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

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In the referenced report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 7, 1949 at Albany, New York, the following was reported:

As previously reported

b7C [redacted] advised that AGNES SMEDLEY had [redacted]
b7D to invite the following officers of the United States Army to the Yaddo Estate for a rest:

b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] Department of Dermatology
Ward 35, La Garde General Hospital
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Lt. Colonel H. W. BROSN
Baltimore, Maryland
(complete address unknown)

b7C

[redacted] further advised that she did not know whether these b7D had accepted the invitation to come to Yaddo.

AGNES SMEDLEY was a guest at Yaddo from July, 1943 to March 9, 1948, when she was requested to leave due to local resentment of her propaganda activities in Saratoga, New York and the Skidmore College, Saratoga.

On April 21, 1949, the records of the New Orleans Retail Credit Bureau were examined and although they did not reflect any record of [redacted] they did reflect a record of [redacted] showing that she was the former [redacted] who at one time taught Art at the Newcomb Art School, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. The record showed that [redacted] were residing as of March, 1946 at [redacted] Washington, D. C. The record showed [redacted] was self employed as a physician in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] originally came to New Orleans in September of 1936 and left after marrying [redacted] in February of 1946. She was thirty-seven years old at the time of her credit report in approximately 1946. [redacted] came to New Orleans to accept a job as art teacher at Newcomb College in September, 1936. She was a native of Auburn, Alabama, the daughter of Mr. and

MR & Mrs. [redacted] after

1946
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b7C Columbia University and after graduating secured a job at College Point, New York City. She left there to accept the position at Newcomb. She had also had a job at one time at Birmingham, Alabama, where she was employed for the School Board as a teacher at the West End High School. Former addresses for [redacted] were 1229 Broadway (Newcomb College); [redacted] no date given; [redacted] as of October, 1939; [redacted] as of December, 1942; [redacted] Birmingham, Alabama as of October, 1936.

b7C [redacted] 1615 American Bank Building, New Orleans, advised he was well acquainted with [redacted] who had been a major in the United States Army stationed at La Garde General Hospital in New Orleans during World War II. [redacted] a Dermatologist, almost daily for two and one-half years. During this period, [redacted] was (Intelligence Officer at La Garde General Hospital. He left that position in approximately February, 1944. [redacted] remained after [redacted] left.

b7C In regard to [redacted] advised that he was apparently an American born citizen who had resided most of his life in Washington, D. C. As well as [redacted] could remember, [redacted] attended either Georgetown or George Washington University in Washington, D. C. He believed [redacted] had interned at the Gallinger Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C. He practiced privately in Washington before entering the United States Army and after leaving the Army returned to Washington for private practice.

b7C He described [redacted] as a "fumbling, stumbling sort of man who reminded him of DISNEY's reluctant dragon". He was very detached and had an excellent sense of humor. He was very good natured, however, he did many strange and queer things which were hard to explain. [redacted] pointed out that [redacted] was the type of individual who would walk down a corridor and touch every door, or walk along a fence touching every slat. These were examples of his eccentricity.

b7C As far as [redacted] knew, [redacted] engaged in no unusual activities while at La Garde General Hospital. He lived in the BOQ and seemed to have friends only among the other officers residing there. He eventually married a Newcomb school teacher. He was friendly with [redacted] about whom [redacted] had suspicions, and about whom [redacted] submitted a report to Army Intelligence. [redacted] advised that he had previously furnished information regarding BROSN to the FBI. [redacted] added although [redacted] and BROSN were friendly, he could not state that the friendship was of any unusual intimacy.

b7C [redacted] did recall that the mother of a child patient of his residing somewhere on State Street Drive, New Orleans, once told him that she had been friendly with both BROSN and [redacted], and that she had seen them both at parties socially. [redacted] thought that

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very odd. He advised that he did not consider [redacted] reliable and suggested that she not be interviewed. [redacted], according to the latest report [redacted] had, was learning to be a Toni Wave representative. He described [redacted] as follows:

Name
Age
Height
Weight
Complexion
Hair
Eyes
Nose
Shoulders
Hips



b7C

b7C

[redacted] only unusual activity was his intense absorption with his hobby of colored photography. He was a master at it. He frequently bragged that he took approximately five or eight thousand pictures a year. He used Kodachrome Film and used an Argus Camera. [redacted] made no trips [redacted] knowledge other than home leave and to accompany psychiatric and insane patients to other hospitals or to their homes. All in all, [redacted] must have made approximately six or seven of those trips.

[redacted] recommended the following individuals as persons acquainted with [redacted] who could be trusted: [redacted] formerly of La Garde and now practicing in Chicago, Illinois; [redacted] Plastic Surgeon practicing in New York City. He was formerly Chief of Surgery at La Garde; [redacted] practicing in New Orleans, Louisiana; [redacted] now practicing in Washington, D. C. and formerly Chief of General Surgery.

During a previous investigation conducted by Special Agent HAROLD P. LEINBAUGH in the matter HENRY WALTER BROSIN - CH - 1774, Atomic Energy Act - Applicant, during November, 1948, [redacted] furnished the following information in regard to BROSIN:

Henry Walter

He knew HENRY BROSIN very well. [redacted] advised that when La Garde Hospital was first organized, he was named Station Intelligence Officer. [redacted] said that at the time BROSIN was at La Garde, he was a bachelor and lived at the bachelor's officers' quarters. [redacted] stated that BROSIN had prominent record as an officer and administrator. He recalled that BROSIN had organized the Psychiatric Division at La Garde and said there could be no doubt but that he had done a superior job in this capacity. [redacted] further advised that BROSIN was a very ambitious individual and he said that he understood BROSIN ended his Army career as a full Colonel and evidently had been highly successful in his work as an Army Psychiatrist.

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[redacted] said that (in his capacity as Intelligence Officer,) BROSIN had seemed suspicious to him, and that he had kept his eye on BROSIN (and reported on him) for a period of about one year. [redacted] said that he found no specific evidence of any irregularities on BROSIN's part except the fact that he had passed statements showing that he was anti-English. [redacted] recalled that BROSIN had given the impression of being extremely unstable. [redacted] had stated publicly that there was something wrong with the present social system. [redacted] stated very definitely that he had no faith at all in BROSIN as an American. He stated that as far as security is concerned, he would not trust him. When asked to amplify, [redacted] was unable to give any specific incidents which would support this belief. He did mention that the applicant had made numerous peculiar telephone calls while on the Army post, (which had been monitored by the Intelligence Office.) He described these calls as cryptic but said there was never any proof that they were in any way connected with any disloyal action on BROSIN's part. In conclusion, [redacted] summed up BROSIN as a prominent but highly unstable individual, a man of patchy intelligence and a peculiar individual who should not be trusted with any security information.

(In the same investigation in regard to BROSIN,) Special Agent LEINBAUGH interviewed the following individuals who furnished the following information:

[redacted] of Howard's Military Clothing Store, 602 Gravier Street, stated that he knew BROSIN casually during the time he had been stationed at La Garde Hospital in New Orleans during the first part of the war. [redacted] said that at the time he first met BROSIN, he was a captain in the Medical Department of the hospital and said that he had been introduced to BROSIN by the hospital's commanding officer. [redacted] stated that he did not feel qualified to evaluate BROSIN accurately, but said that on one occasion when he had played tennis with him, BROSIN had passed the remark that he wished the Germans would blow London off the map". [redacted] said that this was at the time of the heavy saturation bombings of England during the early days of the war. [redacted] could recall no remarks that would reflect that BROSIN was not loyal to the United States. [redacted] was unable to furnish any other pertinent information regarding BROSIN.

[redacted] advised that he was stationed at La Garde Hospital in New Orleans at the same time Major BROSIN was stationed at that post. [redacted] who is presently practicing Dentistry in New Orleans, said he felt he knew BROSIN very well and said that BROSIN was very well liked by his fellow officers when he was stationed at La Garde. He described BROSIN as a highly intelligent individual and a man of fine character and excellent reputation. He said that BROSIN was an unusually hard worker and a very capable administrator. [redacted], who was associated with BROSIN for over one year, said that he would have no reason whatsoever to question this individual's loyalty.

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[redacted] Richards Building, stated he knew Dr. BROSIN for a period in excess of one year while they were both stationed at La Garde Hospital. [redacted] advised he would recommend Dr. BROSIN as an outstandingly prominent man whose general character and reputation were above reproach. [redacted] described BROSIN as the most outstanding Psychiatrist he had ever had the opportunity to know. He said there would be no reason to question him as a security risk or no reason to question BROSIN's loyalty to the United States. [redacted] a New Orleans Dentist, said that BROSIN was well liked while at La Garde and said he was a particularly efficient administrative officer. He said that BROSIN deserved particular credit for the manner in which he set up and organized the Psychiatric Division of La Garde Hospital.

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[redacted] MIS Office, revealed that they had no record of HENRY WALTER BROSIN and advised that any such information would be found in the files of G2, Fourth Army Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas. Subsequent communication to San Antonio Division revealed there was no record of HENRY WALTER BROSIN at that Army headquarters.

The files of the New Orleans Retail Credit Association revealed no information concerning HENRY WALTER BROSIN. BROSIN had no criminal record with the New Orleans Police Department.

In the matter HENRY WALTER BROSIN, Atomic Energy Act - Applicant, the Bureau advised the New Orleans office that BROSIN had been the subject of an investigation by the Chicago office under the caption Internal Security - C (Chicago file 100-514). Investigation reflected that BROSIN may have engaged in Communist Party activities since 1927.

[redacted] advised she had formerly been a secretary (to the various Intelligence officers who were stationed at La Garde Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana. She had served under [redacted] and [redacted]. She was at La Garde from the latter part of 1943 until approximately May, 1945. During this period she knew [redacted]. At one time she was a patient of his for a skin rash. She furnished the following information: [redacted] was a very peculiar and strange man who would never be described as average. He was different from most people in appearance and in action. He was an intellectual and most of the doctors at the hospital thought very highly of his skill as a dermatologist. He was a bachelor who resided in the EOQ, and he used to date various Red Cross nurses and girls stationed at the hospital. Eventually, he married some teacher in New Orleans. He was friendly with most of the officers in the EOQ and with Dr. BROSIN. Dr. BROSIN is considered a man of exceptional ability and very highly regarded.

[redacted] stated she knew of nothing to reflect on the loyalty of either [redacted]. However, she vaguely recalled that [redacted] at one time was one of the individuals that the Intelligence Office at the hospital

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was interested in. She stated, as well as she recalled, that nothing especially damaging developed regarding him. [redacted] pointed out that [redacted] was so eccentric that he was the type of person that caused people to be suspicious of him. [redacted] also remarked, "I know nothing about [redacted] that would reflect against his loyalty, but if someone were to tell me that he was involved in suspicious activities and that he did certain things, I would immediately believe it plausible."

[redacted] stated that the people most likely to know [redacted] were [redacted] a Psychiatrist, and [redacted] of New Orleans, Louisiana, who had worked for many years in the Adjutant's Office at La Garde. She also stated that [redacted] would be well acquainted with him. [redacted] recommended that [redacted] be interviewed as well as [redacted], but stated that [redacted] was a more stable and level headed individual. [redacted] was something of an alarmist in regard to security matters and he definitely had a slight detective complex (while he was intelligence officer.)

She described [redacted] as follows:

Name
Age b7C
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Characteristics

[redacted] principal interest other than Dermatology seemed to be Psychiatry and colored photography.

[redacted] Psychiatrist, practicing at [redacted], advised he knew [redacted] well. He knew him both professionally and socially while they were stationed at La Garde Hospital. [redacted] knew [redacted] for the period of May, 1944 to September, 1945, at which time [redacted] left the hospital to return to Washington, D. C. He furnished substantially the same information as [redacted] regarding [redacted] background. [redacted] stated that he would never think of [redacted] as engaged in any subversive activities, because he seemed such a stable, well rounded American. He gave no indication of being interested in any foreign ideologies and specifically never mentioned Communism. [redacted] believed that the two individuals who would most likely remember [redacted] were [redacted] now practicing in Lexington, Kentucky, and Dr. HENRY WILLIAM BROSN of the University of Chicago. [redacted] recommended both of these individuals as reliable and trustworthy.

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[redacted] advised on April 27, 1949, that [redacted] had resided in an upstairs back apartment at [redacted] Street for many years. During this period she taught at Newcomb College. She left this address to move to Washington to join her husband, a [redacted] who had been [redacted] in the Army. [redacted] stated that although she did not know [redacted] well, she had always heard excellent reports about her character and reputation. She had no reason to be suspicious of her loyalty. She did not know [redacted] well enough to make any comment.

[redacted] formerly of [redacted] a receptionist at the Southern Bell Telephone Company, Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised she knew [redacted] very well and had met [redacted] on two occasions. She stated she considered them people of good character and she felt that [redacted] was a loyal American citizen. She stated she knew nothing about [redacted]

[redacted] on May 14, 1949, advised by telephone she had been a student at the Art School of [redacted] [redacted] had come to Newcomb College prior to the directorship of [redacted] According to [redacted] was considered very pro-Russian and to be something of a Communist Party sympathizer. However, [redacted] had been employed under the very conservative regime in the art school headed by [redacted] However, [redacted] continued to teach in the Newcomb School during the time [redacted] was Director of the Art School. She had always thought of [redacted] as the average American school teacher.

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] on April 27, 1949 and [redacted] on May 10, 1949, advised Special Agent RICHARD L. VOELKER, Jr. they were not acquainted with [redacted]. (C) (U)

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] on April 25, 1949, and [redacted] on May 10, 1949, advised Special Agent [redacted] they were not acquainted with [redacted]. (C) (U)

Examination of the records of the New Orleans Police Department failed to show any records of [redacted] (as reported by Special Agent LAWRENCE J. FRANK on April 22, 1949.)

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will consider the advisability of a more thorough investigation of the background activities of ROBERT STOLAR and HENRY BROWIN.

In the event not already obtained, will obtain copies of reports in the previous investigation of BROSIN, ie; the matter of HENRY WALTER BROSIN, CH - 1774, AEAA, with the Bureau as office of origin, and the matter of HENRY WALTER BROSIN, alias HENRY BROSINE, Internal Security - C (Chicago file 100-514)

Will consider the advisability, if further investigation is desired, of interviewing the following: [redacted], Lexington, Kentucky; [redacted] Chicago, Illinois; [redacted] Plastic Surgeon, New York City; [redacted], Washington, D. C.; [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, and consider investigation at subject's residence in Washington, D. C., [redacted] Northwest, secure credit and criminal check, and investigation at either George Washington or Georgetown Universities and at the Gallinger Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C. It is pointed out that in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 7, 1949, in the matter Communist Infiltration of Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, Internal Security - R, New Orleans was requested only to identify [redacted], this lead being set out on the administrative sheet. It is not known whether more extensive investigation into his activities in New Orleans was desired.

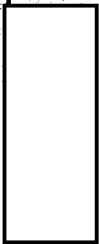
One copy of this report is being sent to the Albany office for information since [redacted] name is mentioned in the case entitled Communist Infiltration of Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Copies of the report are also being forwarded for information to Baltimore, Washington Field, Chicago, Albany and Louisville, in view of the fact that persons who may ultimately be interviewed in this matter reside in those divisions.

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NO #100-13878

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS



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All of the above have knowledge of Communist Party activities
and the identity of Communist Party members in the New Orleans
area.

ENTAIL

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DATE: 01-05-2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60290/AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6) 01-05-2030

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classification per OGA letter dated 03-23-2005

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO 100-68282 MAR

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 12-7-88	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/5, 19, 20, 21, 25-27; 5/2, 3, 11, 13, 16/49	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. O'BRIEN
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	CLASS. & EXT. BY 1-2:4:2 1-10:91 1-10:91 1-10:91	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject has resided at Palisades, NY, with [redacted] and [redacted] since June, 1948. She has been active in various Communist dominated projects such as the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy and the recent Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace at which she spoke on 3/26/49, urging recognition of the Communist Gov't in China. She carries on correspondence with newspaper editors in China and is reported planning to edit an English language newspaper in China after the Chinese Reds have taken over the Government. Mail cover reflects considerable correspondence with individuals and organizations sympathetic to Communism. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised subject had an interview with [redacted] request in 1935 before the latter set out for Japan on an intelligence mission for Russia. SMEDLEY has been characterized as "hysterical" by [redacted] Communist head of the China Aid Council and is said to have deep personal dislike for Mme. SUN YAT SEN, one of the leaders of the anti-Kuomintang forces in China. Special Asst. to the Attorney General, [redacted] gave opinion that it would be desirable to call SMEDLEY to testify before PCF at NY after completion of ALGER HISS trial. Results of mail cover and file review set forth [redacted]		Classified by 23549/2.1.88 Declassify on: OADR 12/16/00 Declassify on: OADR	
REFERENCE: Bureau file 61-6580 Report of SA THOMAS J. McANDREWS, New York, 2/28/49			
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Albany 2 - Los Angeles 2 - Miami 2 - Omaha 2 - San Francisco		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 161 6580-103 3 MAY 31 1949 RECORDED INDEXED 106 FBI 60 AUG 1949 60 AUG 1949 60 AUG 1949	

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DETAILS

I CURRENT ACTIVITIES

At Palisades, New York

b7C [redacted] Postmaster, Palisades, New York, advised that SMEDLEY still resides at Snedens Landing, Palisades, New York, with [redacted] and [redacted] advised that she had noticed a strong resemblance between SMEDLEY and [redacted] and believes that they may possibly be sister and brother or related in some degree.

b7C [redacted] New City, New York, advised that SMEDLEY formerly resided at Saratoga, New York, but had been brought to Shanks Village by one [redacted] in June, 1948. According to [redacted] at that time, was active in the fight to promote resident students to vote from their addresses at Shanks Village. At about this time, the Wallace for President group was formed under [redacted] leadership and through [redacted] SMEDLEY gave speeches before this group. [redacted] also advised that on January 21, 1949, the Committee for the Democratic Far Eastern Policy met at Nyack, New York, the Chairman of which was [redacted] The speakers were LING LIANG MO and SMEDLEY. Chief ROYDEN GARRABRANT, NYACK Police Department, advised that SMEDLEY had spoken at the Wallace for President Club at Nyack, New York on January 21, 1949.

b7D The June 18, 1948 edition of "The Villager," a mimeographed weekly issued by the residents of Shanks Village, contained a story entitled, "Noted Author Guest Star at Wallace for President Committee Rally." The article noted that SMEDLEY was to be a "star guest" together with WOODIE GUTHRIE, a folk singer, at a rally of the above organization.

The February 1, 1949 issue of the "Nyack Journal," Nyack, New York, carried a story of the fact that MILTON CARROW, the Chairman of the Rockland County Committee of the American Labor Party, had confirmed the fact that SMEDLEY had spoken in Nyack on January 21, 1949 at a meeting sponsored jointly by the American Labor Party and the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. It was also noted that the Administrative Committee of the American Labor Party urged that protests be made against the recent report which disclosed that SMEDLEY had been a member of a Russian spy ring operating in Japan.

At New York City, New York

b7C administrative On March 23, 1949, [redacted] Special Assistant to the Attorney General at New York City, stated that he considered it desirable to call SMEDLEY to testify before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City but that the matter would have to be handled after the conclusion of the ALGER HISS trial.

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Confidential Informant [] advised that SMEDLEY was a speaker at the Writing and Publishing Panel of the Cultural and Scientific Conference of World Peace at New York City on March 26, 1949. This conference had previously been denounced by an official of the United States State Department as a "sounding board for Communist propaganda." [] supplied the text of SMEDLEY'S speech before this group, which is set forth as follows: (U) (U)

"THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN ASIA

"In November, 1941, in the midst of the anti-Fascist war just ended, a Conference of Eastern Peoples was held in Yen-an, northwest China. The delegates included Chinese, Indians, Mongols, Koreans, central Asian Mohammedans, Indo-Chinese, and a few dozen Japanese prisoners of war who at the time were studying in the Japanese Workers and Peasants School in Yen-an and who had joined the Japanese People's Emancipation League.

"General Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the Communist commanded guerrilla armies, now called the Chinese People's Liberation Army, read a paper at this Conference in which he reviewed the century long struggle of the various Eastern peoples for liberation from their imperialist conquerors. His review embraced all the countries of Asia, including Japan whose democratic elements had struggled against imperialism since the Meiji Restoration. Like other Asian peoples, the Japanese also had a long list of martyrs.

"After singling out the names of the leading revolutionary martyrs of the various countries under review, General CHU said:

"Let us stand in silent tribute to the millions of martyrs of the liberation movement of Asia."

"The audience arose, bared their heads, and stood in memory of their dead.

"At that time, the Imperial Japanese Army was proclaiming itself the liberator of Asia from white imperialism and from Communism. It even called Chiang Kai-shek a Communist as well as a stooge of American imperialism. In his address, General Chu Teh said:

"We must not be taken in by Japan's anti-British and anti-American propaganda, nor by the Japanese-promoted independence movements in eastern countries, for Japanese imperialism is no different from white imperialism.

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"We can only hope that Britain, America, and other colonial powers, will adopt an enlightened policy toward eastern races so Japanese imperialism cannot disrupt unity between eastern and western peoples."

"Less than a month after this Conference, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and advanced against south Asia. Up to that time the white colonial powers, or master countries, had appeared to the peoples of Asia as a super-race--powerful, ruthless, and always victorious in war. But now the people of Asia saw these same great powers crumbling and running from a superior force which happened to be Asiatic. The myth of the superman was broken forever.

(3/2) "Not only Japanese victories, but Japanese propaganda against white imperialism was so successful in south Asia in particular, and to a certain extent in China, that for a time it looked as if the Chinese Government would surrender to the Japanese and enter the Axis camp. The American and British governments therefore revised their century-old unequal treaties with China, and America even revised its Chinese Exclusion Laws.

"During that period of Japanese victories, many of Chiang Kai-shek's Generals began leading their entire armies over to the Japanese. When VJ Day came, half a million former Kuomintang troops, under scores of Chiang's Generals, were fighting under the Japanese flag against the Communist-commanded armies in north and central China. Generalissimo CHIANG immediately re-incorporated them into his own armies and used them in civil war against the Communist-commanded armies not one man of which had joined the Japanese. Such events as this taught the Chinese people the nature of reactionaries and explain, in part, the recent victories of the People's Liberation Army of China.

"The liberation forces of all Asian countries learned other important facts during the war. For instance, the meaning of the Four Freedoms. Some of the authors of the Four Freedoms certainly did not believe in them, but the masses of the people of Asia took them seriously and fought for them.

"During the war, also, the people of Asia learned that they could arm and supply themselves at the expense of the enemy. Now, with guns in their hands at last, they would defend and liberate themselves from both their foreign and native oppressors.

"The vanguard of the liberation movement of Asian peoples remains the people of China whose victorious Liberation Army is now a flaming beacon to all

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"the oppressed masses of the east. The military-political strategy and tactics, and the militancy and heroism of that Army has shown eastern peoples how even the strongest imperialist powers and native reactionaries can be dealt with.

"The Chinese victories are shaking the foundations of imperialism and bringing China, and perhaps all East Asia, into the peace camp, making war in the Far East extremely difficult or even impossible. General MacArthur and other reactionaries, for example, had planned to transform Japan into a military bastion for a third world war, linking it up with south Korea, Formosa, various island bases, and with China proper under Chiang Kai-shek. China was to be the source of raw material for revived Japanese industries as well as a market for Japanese goods.

"All such plans have now been shattered, and every Chinese patriot of any brand is today a bitter enemy of our policy in Japan.

(P) "Our own and other reactionaries today fear that the Chinese people's Liberation Army will sweep to the southern Chinese border and make contact with the Vietnam Republic in Indo-China and other liberation forces in south Asia. The British have gone into huddles in Singapore where one of them was even bold enough to suggest possible land reforms to prevent the people of Malaya from coming under the influence of Chinese Communism. Simultaneously the British have been waging war on the guerrillas in that colony.

"The French, in turn, have dug up the so-called Emperor of Indo-China, who had been living the life of Riley in France for many years, and transported him back to Indo-China to serve as a front against the Vietnam Republic and the new China.

"In the name of anti-Communism, the Dutch in turn have destroyed the Indonesian Republic, whose leaders were anti-Communist, and kicked the mildly protesting United Nations in the face. The American representative in the U.N. did a little protesting but this may have been because powerful American business interests had just concluded certain secret deals with Indonesian Republican leaders which could not stand the light of day. Nor did the Dutch action prevent our Government from giving Holland a new slab of Marshall Plan money.

"Chinese Kuomintang reactionaries in this country have been busily intriguing with their American colleagues, and fifty Senators and thirty Representatives have consequently demanded that our government hand over another

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"billion and half dollars to the ghost that calls itself the Chinese Government. The major part of this money is to designated for military purposes. One would think that our Congressional representatives would have learned by now that their kiss on the brow of a Chinese army is the kiss of death.

"As taxpayers, we Americans also have the right to ask our Congressman how they dare propose new 'aid' to the corrupt feudal Kuomintang dictatorship of China while Chinese officials, Generals, and other rich men have private bank deposits in this country said to amount to over two billion American dollars, and still other private accounts in Switzerland and South America.

"In efforts to disrupt the liberation movements in Asia, we also hear talk of 'progressive imperialism,' though there is no such animal. We also hear of building up 'third forces' in eastern countries, in China in particular, to serve as a dam against Communism to which Asian peoples are said to be particularly susceptible. We might ask the authors of such plans just why it is that Asian peoples are so susceptible to Communism instead of to capitalism.

"The idea of building up a 'third force,' or middle class elements to form governments in Asia which our government could support with arms and money, is nonsense. A century of imperialist rule has prevented the development of an Asiatic middle class strong enough to be anything but allies of the people or tools of imperialist powers. Most middle-class people in Asia, and certainly in China, are as poor as church mice, as well as being anti-imperialist patriots. In China, for instance, such middle class organizations as the Chinese Democratic League, the Revolutionary Kuomintang Committee, and other similar political organizations, have allied themselves with the mass revolutionary movement led by the Communists. Their official representatives are today in north China where they are helping organize the new Chinese coalition democratic government which will represent every strata of the Chinese population, including business men and industrialists, but excluding reactionaries.

"It is my opinion, and I believe it is the opinion of most delegates at this Conference, as well as the belief of most Americans, that the best way to make friends and influence the course of events in Asia, would be to extend the hand of sympathy and friendship to the new liberation forces of Asia. Certainly there will be no turning back in Asia where half the human race has been forced down into the swamps of despair and poverty for over a hundred years. The crowned heads of Europe once banded together against the so-called Republican menace which arose to replace feudalism at the time of the American

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"and French Revolutions. Our ancestors did not turn back, nor will the new Asia emerging from feudalism and imperialist subjection turn back today. Neither intrigue, disruption, terror, nor war will keep them from keeping their rendezvous with history, which is the liberation of their peoples from native or foreign oppression."

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Confidential Informant

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*Women's International Democratic Federation

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The files of the New York Office reflect that [redacted] alias [redacted] New York City, [redacted]

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of the China Aid Council, which is engaged in propaganda and the collection of funds for the Chinese Communist faction. [redacted] is said to have been a [redacted] of the "Daily Worker" in [redacted] and is alleged to have done confidential work for the Communist Party for some ten years, travelling to England and Spain in connection with the Spanish Revolution. In view of the above information, a mail cover has been placed on [redacted] at the above address, the results of which will be set forth in a subsequent report. (d)w

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By letter dated May 5, 1949, the Bureau advised that its files contain no information which would serve to identify a person by that name. The files of the New York Office are also negative.

On March 16, 1949, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed concerning his knowledge of SMEDLEY. He advised that he met SMEDLEY in 1935 and described the meeting as follows:

"I recall also that before [redacted] actually went to Tokyo, he was very anxious to meet AGNES SMEDLEY. Through [redacted] I arranged to bring [redacted] and SMEDLEY together. However, [redacted] was not present during their meeting. I met AGNES SMEDLEY first and then took her to meet [redacted]. She was obviously disappointed and [redacted] she expected to meet EDWARDS (GERHARDT EISLER) [redacted] frequently mentioned EDWARDS to me, but I only knew at the time that he was a Comintern representative and a German. I did not learn of his identity as GERHARDT EISLER until later. [redacted] and AGNES SMEDLEY discussed the Chinese situation, particularly the activities of the Chinese Communists; the possibility of [redacted] going to China as a correspondent to write up Chinese Communists was also discussed. I observed AGNES SMEDLEY was very cautious throughout the entire conversation. I had never seen AGNES SMEDLEY prior to this meeting, but knew of her through her writings. I had no information that she was a Communist Party member, but gained the impression that she was at least a C.P. sympathizer."

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Commenting further on SMEDLEY at this time, CHAMBERS related that he had heard from a source which he could not recall that SMEDLEY had been married to a Chinese who had been executed by the Nationalist Government. CHAMBERS had never known SMEDLEY under the alias of SUNG, but speculated that this could have been the name of her deceased husband. CHAMBERS further related that the meeting between SMEDLEY, [redacted] was solicited on the part of [redacted] (U)

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Confidential Informant [redacted] supplied the following information concerning SMEDLEY'S activities while a guest at the Yaddo Estate near Saratoga Springs, New York: (U)

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Miss SMEDLEY had been a guest at Yaddo from July, 1943 to March 9, 1948. On October 1, 1940, prior to her being a guest, SMEDLEY had appeared at a public lecture at Skidmore College in Saratoga through the courtesy of YADDO. According to Informant [redacted] SMEDLEY'S stay was quite the exception as a two months stay was the general rule. She stated that SMEDLEY had been a great personal friend of ELIZABETH AMES, and as a result, Mrs. AMES saw fit to keep her as a guest for such a length of time giving as a reason that she was writing a very important book on China, also that she was destitute. Informant contends that Mrs. AMES, even though there is a Board of Directors, is the person who absolutely runs the Estate and can have guests come or go as she wishes. She stated that Mrs. AMES finally requested SMEDLEY to leave in March of 1948 due to the anger of local townspeople over SMEDLEY'S propaganda activities in Saratoga and at Skidmore College in Saratoga. (U)

Sorge Spy Ring
[redacted] present guest at Saratoga, likewise advised that Mrs. AMES was forced to ask SMEDLEY to leave due to her political activity both in and outside Saratoga which was climaxed with the following incident: Sometime prior to March of 1948, a public radio debate was held at Skidmore College between Countess ALEXIS POLSTOY and HAROLD KLEIN, Communist Party Organizer for the Northeastern Sub-District of New York State. Following the debate, SMEDLEY held a reception and cocktail party for HAROLD KLEIN in the SMEDLEY residence of the Yaddo Estate. In attendance were several of the students of Skidmore College whom SMEDLEY had been trying to convert to the Communist cause. According to both Informant [redacted] this reception was the source of so much criticism by parents of Skidmore students who had attended, as well as local townspeople and some of the local Directors of the Estate, that Mrs. AMES could not longer retain Miss SMEDLEY as a guest. (U)

Both of these people related that in May of 1948, the magazine "Plain Talk" published in New York City by ISAAC DONLEVINE, carried some sort of a story about the RICHARD SORGE spy ring. Both of these persons related that Mrs. AMES stated that from the description and narrative of SORGE as contained in this article, she was positive that SORGE was the Russian with whom SMEDLEY

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lived while in China and Japan. It is to be recalled that this article appeared prior to the recent newspaper publicity on the SORGE case. It was also stated that they recalled Mrs. AMES telling them that SMEDLEY had many times threatened to leave the man with whom she lived, apparently SORGE, due to his conduct with other women. Neither [redacted] or [redacted] at that time attached any significance (U) to Mrs. AMES' statement as they had not read the issue of "Plain Talk" nor did the name SORGE mean much to them prior to the recent newspaper publicity. Informant likewise stated that SMEDLEY occupied a much different position than that of the average YADDO guest in that she immediately was apparently free to invite other people to YADDO as guests, many of whom had no connection with the Arts.

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Both of these people also related that last winter (1947-1948), SMEDLEY had invited [redacted], Soviet Consul, to be her guest; that supplies and provisions had been purchased in connection with his visit, but due to his illness at the last minute, he was unable to come to YADDO. They likewise pointed out while he was to be in Saratoga, it was planned that he would have a room at the New Worden Hotel in Saratoga rather than at the Estate, but that he would take his meals and be entertained at the Estate. The Estate was to bear the expense of his room at the Hotel. U

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Informant also related that a [redacted] a Yugoslav Public Health Official, had formerly collaborated with Miss SMEDLEY in a medical underground smuggling supplies to Communists in China. She related that last year [redacted] was accredited to the United Nations in a Child Welfare capacity and while he was in New York, he had meetings with AGNES SMEDLEY. She related that SMEDLEY had introduced [redacted] RICHARD LAUTERBACH who was the editor of the now defunct magazine "48." She stated that the LAUTERBACHS, [redacted] and Miss SMEDLEY had on one occasion had dinner and spent an evening together somewhere in New York City. She related that RICHARD E. LAUTERBACH had never been to YADDO. (u)

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Informant and [redacted] likewise advised that in August, 1945, [redacted] and his secretary [redacted] had come to the Estate as guests and resided in the home of Miss SMEDLEY while at Yaddo. (Previous references in the SMEDLEY file show [redacted] was an accredited Chinese Communist delegate to the San Francisco Conference in 1945, and that he had been surveilled by the Bureau while in this country.) According to Informant [redacted] while [redacted] (U) [redacted] was at YADDO, Japanese delegates representing opposite factions of the schism within the Japanese Communists in America, came to YADDO to appear before him for some sort of a decision. She stated that this was during the

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b7C period when the Japanese Communists in America were cut off from the Japanese Communists in Japan. She said that the decision of [] was given to the Japanese Communists in the presence of Miss SMEDLEY. She related that Mrs. AMES should know the names of the Japanese Communists. (As will be related later, Mrs. AMES offered no assistance in this regard.) The files of this office show that at the time [] was a Yaddo guest, two Japanese were guests at Yaddo, namely, [] apparently were both federal employees, [] bore alien registration number [] and at that time his home address was [] New York City.) 4

(U) (S) According to Informant [] Publisher, GANNETT Newspapers, New York, stated by letter dated June 28, 1943 to Mrs. AMES, that he favorably recommended SMEDLEY for a stay at Yaddo. [] in this letter also stated that SMEDLEY had lived with [] brother [] for a decade in Berlin prior to 1929 when she landed in China and traveled as a nurse with the 8th Route Army in China. [] letter also indicated SMEDLEY was without funds and was in ill health; that she needed a place to rest and write. 4

b2 Informant [] (U) also stated that one [] a writer from the West and whom she terms a Communist, was instrumental in securing SMEDLEY'S entry into Yaddo. [] publisher is ALFRED [] KNOPF. 4

b7D Informant [] (U) has also advised that SMEDLEY is extremely friendly with and corresponds with a Colonel FRANK DORN who is assigned a branch of Army orientation work at some school for training officers in Pennsylvania. (U) Informant [] (U) indicated that in connection with their correspondence, material relating to officers training, etc. is transferred between them. She also advised that SMEDLEY [] invite the following officers to Yaddo for a rest: 4

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Ward 35, La Garde General Hospital
New Orleans, Louisiana 4

Lt. Colonel H. W. BROSIN
Baltimore, Maryland
(Complete address unknown) 4

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(U) ~~(S)~~ [] does not know if these men were guests of Yaddo as a result of this invitation. u

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(U) ~~(S)~~ Informant [] made available a letter dated May 18, 1945 to Mrs. LTES from [] Fourth Grade, ASN [] APO 5324, Care of Postmaster, San Francisco, California. The substance of the letter states that "as AGNES SMEDLEY has no doubt told you, I am working on a book and I will need a few months to finish it." He referred to the fact that SMEDLEY said there is no place in the world for concentration and isolation that can compare with Yaddo. He then made formal application for admission.

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(U) ~~(S)~~ [] also advised that FRIEDA WITLEY, a writer in New York City, is a personal friend and acquaintance of AGNES SMEDLEY, and apparently had information as to why SMEDLEY'S second husband, the Hindu, was purged by the Soviets. She likewise related that [] is a close acquaintance of SMEDLEY and consulted with SMEDLEY to determine if he should become one of the editors of the publication, "New République." [], a writer and close friend of SMEDLEY, has written articles appearing in the "Saturday Evening Post" favorable to Chinese Communists. [] a writer, and [] are also good friends of SMEDLEY. u

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Informant ~~(S)~~ [] (U) also advised that General and Mrs. STILLWELL had at various times in the past conferred with SMEDLEY over the publication of STILLWELL'S papers and that SMEDLEY was able to have a good deal of her bitterness toward CHIANG KAI-SHEK placed in STILLWELL'S book. u

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[] has recalled that during the past summer, Mrs. LTES in making reference to the article in the magazine "Plain Talk," regarding the RICHARD SORGE case, had remarked that SMEDLEY was married to a Russian in China and had often threatened to leave him due to his philandering and that this individual was the same as SORGE. u

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[] stated that he personally knew SMEDLEY had been supplying HAROLD ICKES with material on the Chinese situation. [] stated on one occasion he had taken a phone call from ICKES to SMEDLEY and as a result of this SMEDLEY later mentioned to him her relationship with ICKES. u

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[] related this story. He stated that last year a Chinese Christian General came to the United States. This General, whose name he could not recall, represented a third faction in China in that he was anti-Chiang but not a Communist. The General was in touch with SMEDLEY. [] recalled that he had kidded SMEDLEY about her doing business with the Chinese General who

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although being anti-Chiang Kai-shek was not pro-Communist. He stated SMEDLEY told him the General would serve a definite purpose and after he had served this purpose, they would no longer use his services. He stated that SMEDLEY had introduced the General to HAROLD ICKES. [] stated that there had been some speculation at a later date by Yaddo Guests over an article which appeared in the New York "Times" sometime in the latter part of the year. This article stated that the General, who was on board ship going to Russia, had been burned to death while viewing a moving picture which had caught fire in the projection booth. According to the article the fire was immediately brought under control and no damage was done to the ship; however, the General lost his life. [] also remembered that the article stated this was the same ship on which the Russian school teacher [] was to have been returned to Russia. [] stated it seemed odd to him that the Chinese General should meet his death in such a strange manner when his purpose had been served. u

[] also advised that in connection with the recent news release on ANNA LOUISE STRONG, he was reminded of two instances which have occurred while he has been at YADDO. He stated that a few years back when STRONG and SMEDLEY were both at YADDO, they began to have a series of very violent and bitter arguments over Marxism, etc. The arguments became so bitter apparently due to the fact that STRONG was having difficulty adhering to the Party line when no one knew their whereabouts. *for 2 days* *that strong and smedley disappeared for 2 days* *an certain issues* Upon their return to Yaddo, all bickering had ceased and neither gave any indication of the previous battles that had occurred. He then stated the second incident occurred in the winter of [] when SMEDLEY told him one evening that STRONG was having difficulties with the Soviets because she was translating the autobiography of ~~WING TSE TSUNG~~ from Chinese to Russian. When translated some of his writing did not conform to Marxist thinking and principles. As a result the Soviets were urging STRONG to ~~make~~ the necessary changes to have his writings conform to Marxist principles. Apparently, STRONG was objecting to do so, presenting as her argument the fact that the writings were not hers, but of WING TSE TSUNG and consequently, as a translator, she was prohibited in making such changes. [] was of the opinion in view of recent events that such a matter would be serious enough with the Russians to cause her to be deported should she not change her attitude. u

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Confidential Informant [] (U) advised EDGAR SNOW, "Saturday Evening Post," has often been at Yaddo; that he was there as late as the winter of [] and further, that he is a known intimate friend of AGNES SMEDLEY. u

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(U) According to ~~(S)~~ (U) a writer of [redacted] New York City, visited Yaddo in [redacted] for two months. On the occasion of his last visit, he told [redacted] that there were only two real Communists of the upper strata who came to Yaddo, he and Agnes Smedley being these two. [redacted] also (U) advised that [redacted] who is at the present time a member of the Board of Directors at Yaddo, is a Communist and also an intimate friend of Smedley. U

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b7C In an interview with agents of the Albany Office, ~~(S)~~ Mrs. ELIZABETH AMES, Director of the Yaddo Estates advised that Smedley had been a guest at Yaddo under the sponsorship of [redacted] of Connecticut and Mrs. BLANCH N. KNOFF of the publishing firm. Mrs. AMES provided no further information concerning Smedley. U

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b7C Confidential Informant ~~(S)~~ (U) advised that subsequent to the Army disclosure of the activities of the Sorge Spy Ring, [redacted] Meeting was held at Yaddo to consider the complaints of some members [redacted] concerning Mrs. ELIZABETH AMES' sympathy with the Communists and misuse of her office at Yaddo because of this sympathy. During the discussion, [redacted] of the Yaddo Estate, read an anonymous letter reads as follows:

"Mrs. AMES is always boasting that she can go behind the Iron Curtain whenever she wants to. Check upon Elizabeth Ames, Director in residence, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, for advocating bloody revolution as the only cure for ills of this country. When she personally, therefore, through exercising her power of extension, gave shelter and encouragement to Communists in war and peace. The ordinary visit is two months time in Wall Street's capitalistic institution of Yaddo.

b7C "Then why did Agnes Smedley, Soviet Agent, who boasts she had a gold medal from the Soviet Union and was friend or counselor Soviet Purchase Agency, and others, stay at Yaddo eight years, leaving only when Mrs. AMES feared a Congressional investigation would draw attention to Yaddo as a guest best farm for many active Communists, including three agents who have been there during the last two years--Agnes Smedley--Alfred Kantorowitz, Assistant to Hanns Eisler, who Mrs. Ames has recommended to young American writers as a martyr and his magazine in the Russian sector of Berlin, she has urged they contribute to; and [redacted] another Eisler agent, slated for deportation, who was getting a full time salary for minor work on the Estate and who is now proselytizing among the Quakers in Pennsylvania. These last two had not qualified as writers in the strict sense and many eminent American writers or non-Communist Europeans were turned away on the plea that there was no room."

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The statements of various guests who were opposed to the policies of Mrs. AMES as director of Yaddo were heard at this meeting. Mr. ROBERT LOWELL, a guest at Yaddo, summarized the charges as follows:

(1) It was the impression of the guests that Mrs. AMES was somehow deeply and mysteriously involved in SMEDLEY'S political activities. u

(2) Mrs. AMES' personality was such that she was totally unfitted for the position of Executive Director. LOWELL then went on to quote from newspaper clippings pertaining to SMEDLEY'S involvement in the Sorge spy ring as disclosed by Army Intelligence. He pointed out that Mrs. AMES had characterized SMEDLEY as "an old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democrat" and told the guests at Yaddo that she expected them to remain loyal to Yaddo with relation to SMEDLEY. u

During the course of the discussion which followed [redacted] a guest at Yaddo, stated that SMEDLEY had said in his presence that her third husband had been hung by the Japanese, but added that "I wish you would never mention that to anyone." Another guest, Mr. [redacted], stated that Mrs. AMES had mentioned to him that SORGE was a great philanderer and that she remembered that SMEDLEY had complained of his philandering and said that she wanted "to pack up because of it." u

[redacted] also pointed out that Skidmore students were constantly invited to tea with Mrs. AMES and to cocktails with Miss SMEDLEY during which they were presumably spreading Communist propaganda. He pointed out that SMEDLEY had locally distributed handouts of official embassy propaganda concerning the execution of MIHAILOVICH. u

[redacted] also a guest at Yaddo, mentioned that Mrs. AMES had stated that SMEDLEY had been living in fear for a long time. u

General discussion, pro and con, among the officials and guests followed, during which [redacted] was foremost in defending Mrs. AMES and SMEDLEY, and belittling the idea that SMEDLEY was either a Communist or a former espionage agent. Regarding SMEDLEY'S possible relations with Communists, [redacted] stated in part: u

"As early as 1940, she had just left China and AGNES SMEDLEY wrote me an eight page letter from Los Angeles about her troubles which were considerable. The Communists were all turning on her. They were seeing to it that she did not get speaking engagements. She was hard up. After that, she came East and was

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"working as a farmhand, and wrote again that she had heard about Yaddo and I told her to write to Mrs. AMES." U

b7C [] added that in China, SMEDLEY was very much in love with a Chinese general, but the present clique in China was a middle group and this was why the Communists turned against her. [] also said that SMEDLEY told her she was once "caught out on a limb in China due to a switch." U

b7C [] relative to SMEDLEY'S standing with the Russians, added, "I think we know she was in good standing. About then, the Russians were supposed to have a good cure for cancer. AGNES thought she had cancer and told me she had talked with the Russian Consul, and he told her, 'Agnes, if you think you have, and want to go to Russia, we will take care of you and treat you,' and AGNES seemed pleased that this could be done and that they had a cure for cancer. She was very open about that and you could conclude that she was a friendly person to Russians." U

b2 Confidential Informant [] (U) has advised that during her stay at Yaddo, SMEDLEY resided at the North Farmhouse and it is the contention of informant, based upon conversations with other Yaddo guests, that the North Farmhouse is generally regarded as a place to be occupied by Communists at Yaddo. U

b2 Confidential Informant [] (U) advised on February 10, 1940 as follows:

b7D "AGNES (SMEDLEY) is an American and she has been a Communist for many years. In 1924 or 5, she was in New York. She defended 5 or 6 Hindus who were to be deported--she lost the case. Soon after the trial, she shipped out as stewardess aboard a ship bound for England. When she arrived in England, she was picked up by the English police who claimed she was an English subject. She proved she was an American. She left England by a round-about way so she would not be caught again. She made her way to China. One of our long time Communists here who was also stopped in England when she landed from Russia, got out of England and also landed in the East told me about AGNES SMEDLEY. She told me, 'AGNES SMEDLEY has worked hard for China and the Chinese. She is a wonderful woman; she is the only woman I know who has no thought of sex. She goes out and fights with the toughest guerrillas. She is as tough as they are and fights like a man.' She uses vile language; I know from reading her book, 'War in China,' in which she was a leader in the revolution in China in 1926 to 30. She speaks five or six languages - speaks Chinese like a native. In 1942 or 3, she was here in Hollywood."

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(C) [] also advised that SMEDLEY had had an operation in 1946 or 1947, possibly at the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital.

The February 11, 1949 issue of the "Daily People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper published at San Francisco, California, carried an article by SMEDLEY entitled: "FREE CHINA DEVELOPS AN ANCIENT ART." The article dealt with Chinese wood-engraving. Concerning a woodcut which was reproduced in connection with the article, SMEDLEY had this to say: "The other woodcut shown here reflects the democratic trend of modern China, which is passing through a great peasant and national liberation revolution which, in turn, is giving birth to a new and vigorous era of a people's democracy."

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Confidential Informant [] advised as follows:

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"You may like to know that when AGNES SMEDLEY is in New York, she spends her time with MARY KNOBLOCH, a life-long friend, and she lives with her at 853 Seventh Avenue. MARY KNOBLOCH knows more about her than anyone."

By letter dated March 28, 1949, the Bureau advised that the person mentioned in this letter was undoubtedly identical with MARY KNOBLAUCH, 853 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

A review of the Bureau's files reflects that on September 10, 1917, the American Protective League of New York City, advised that CHARLES E. KNOBLOCH and MARY KNOBLOCH were considered pro-German because they were employing German citizens after the beginning of World War I. Mrs. KNOBLOCH was characterized as a graduate of Bryn Mawr, and ardent suffragist, and an exceptionally clever and able woman. This informant also stated that Mrs. KNOBLOCH associated with a Swedish woman named [], also pro-German, of Monmouth Beach, New Jersey.

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A report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities lists the name of a Mrs. MARY KNOBLAUCH as among contributors and subscribers to the "Pamphlet Service" during 1920.

A MARY KNOBLAUCH was also listed as a member of the Advisory Board of "Russian Reconstruction Farms, Incorporated, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as of March 20, 1926,"

The name of MARY KNOBLAUCH also appears on a list of signers, relatives and friends of CARL SCHURZ, in connection with the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation.

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In a letter from SMEDLEY to [redacted] dated March 1, 1946, she mentioned, "I will live with my old friend, Mrs. MARY KNOBLACH at Wyoming, 55th Street and 7th Avenue, CI 6-2020." (S) (U)

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Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted], a meeting of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy was held at the City Center Casino, 135 West 55th Street at which SMEDLEY was a speaker. According to informant, SMEDLEY stated that the Chinese people had been betrayed about two years ago at Yangtze and that the present civil war in China is a determined effort to exterminate the Chinese people. She compared this struggle with the struggles taking place in India, in Greece, and in the Soviet Union. It will be noted that the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy was recently designated officially by the Attorney General as a Communist front. (S) (U)

The New York "Times" of February 22, 1949 carried a dispatch from Tokyo to the effect that Major General CHARLES WILLOUGHBY, Chief United States Intelligence officer in the Far East, and author of the army report which implicated SMEDLEY in the Sorge Spy Ring in Tokyo, had stated he would welcome a libel suit by persons named in the report. The news account mentioned that the Army had previously described the release as a "faux pas," and that SMEDLEY, through her attorney, O. JOHN ROGGE, had previously indicated a desire to sue General MacARTHUR.

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(U) (S) Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that in the recent past, SMEDLEY had been in the habit of staying with a family known as [redacted] New Paltz, New York. Informant stated that SMEDLEY resided with the [redacted] for periods ranging from a few days to a month or more, and that [redacted] had been reported to her as a Communist. Informant also stated that [redacted] was apparently a writer and was in the habit of entertaining frequently.

The April, 1949 issue of "Plain Talk" contains an editorial entitled: "The Truth and AGNES SMEDLEY" signed with the initials IDL, presumably ISAAC DON LEVINE. The editorial quotes the following from SMEDLEY'S writings:

"It has been one of the greatest struggles in my life to tell the truth. To tell something not quite true became almost an instinct."

The editorial comments on the fact that SMEDLEY is apparently unwilling to sue General WILLOUGHBY, author of the Army report, even though he has publicly welcomed such a suit. It goes on to state:

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"The court records show that in 1918, she was arrested and indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in New York for violation of the War Espionage Act. The first espionage episode in Miss Smedley's varied career occurred while she was attending New York University evening courses after her arrival from the West where she had been divorced following a short-lived marriage. She became involved with a group of Hindu revolutionaries in New York, and was asked to perform certain assignments for them. In time she became, as she later put it, 'a kind of communication center' for the Hindu conspirators. 'I kept their correspondence, their codes, and foreign addresses,' she acknowledged.

"When Miss Smedley was charged with a violation of the Neutrality Law, since her Hindu comrades were found to have been in the pay of the Kaiser's government, she ridiculed the indictment and in an injured way pleaded that all she had done was to help a subjugated people. But long after the case against her had been dropped, she admitted in her book, ~~'Battle Hymn of the Republic,'~~ 'Years later I learned that the Indian exiles in Europe had indeed formed a government-in-exile and taken a loan from the German Government to finance their work.'

The editorial then goes on to summarize her role in the Sorge case as set forth in the Army espionage report and states:

"For some thirty years Agnes Smedley has been one of the most assiduous propagandists for the Communist cause. Her ~~'China's Red Army Marches,'~~ also published in Moscow under the title, ~~'Red Flood Over China,'~~ perhaps epitomizes her voluminous writings on the subject. She has been prominently affiliated with a score of Communist fronts, including several listed as subversive by the Department of Justice."

II FILE REVIEW

The following information concerning SMEDLEY is contained in the files of the New York Office:

On May 10, 1945, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was asked whether he had any evidence of the Communist Party affiliations of SMEDLEY and he pointed out that he did not have any actual evidence but that everyone knows that she is a Communist. He stated, "There is absolutely no question about it." He recalled that [] had close contact with her and that she was always "hanging around" the ninth floor of Communist Party headquarters. He added that she may never have held a Communist Party membership book but that if she did not, it was merely because the officials of the Communist Party had believed her to be of more value to them if her party affiliations were not definitely established.

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He recalled that at the time BROWDER was sent out into the Far East, there was a story current in Communist Party circles in New York City to the effect that BROWDER had carried numerous large denomination bills and that when he arrived in Manila, he had been forced to cash a thousand dollar bill. The officials at the bank, however, had tipped off the proper people who had placed BROWDER under surveillance after he left Manila for China. The rumor was to the effect that in Canton or Nanking, BROWDER gathered together a group of high Communist Party officials at a most secret meeting and that one of the participants at this meeting was AGNES SMEDLEY'S Chinese husband. He added that the Nanking police surrounded the house, raided it, and arrested the whole group. He could not recall the source of this story.

b7C On December 31, 1948, in an interview with SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR, of the Washington Field Office, and [redacted] of the Department of Justice, CHAMBERS further advised that in 1935, when [redacted] had been designated [redacted] underground network in Tokyo, he was eager to meet AGNES SMEDLEY, and CHAMBERS arranged a meeting for himself with SMEDLEY through [redacted] for the purpose of introducing SMEDLEY to SHERMAN. CHAMBERS' account of this meeting has previously been set out. However, he again observed that SMEDLEY was somewhat cool toward him and disappointed as she thought that she was meeting with EDWARDS (GERHARDT EISLER).

b7C The Dies Committee report, Appendix IX, 1944, reflects that in December, 1938, [redacted] New York City, who identified himself as a correspondent who had worked in China and Japan, named SMEDLEY as "a spokesman for the Chinese Communists for over a decade."

b2 Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] (U)
[redacted] New York City, wrote a letter dated March 11, 1943, to [redacted] wife of HANNS EISLER in Los Angeles. The letter stated in part:
b7C "AGNES SMEDLEY paid us a visit. Her book appears in June. She is wonderful." (C)

(U) [C] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised [redacted] that by letter dated November 20, 1944, [redacted] wrote to SMEDLEY at Yaddo and advised her he was leaving his job with [redacted] the CIO and requested her
b2 assistance in obtaining another job.
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b7C The New York files reflect that [redacted] reported
b7C NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, head of a Soviet espionage ring in Washington, when SILVERMASTER was employed at the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

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~~(C)~~ Confidential Informant [] also advised that SMEDLEY, while at Yaddo, received a letter from []

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New York, dated [] services to the Chinese Communists.

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~~(C)~~ [] also advised that [] by letter dated [] of the China Aid Council, 1790 Broadway, New York City, stated that she had a way to send "cultural funds" to [] in China [] of the Office of War Information in Kunming.

The same informant advised that SMEDLEY wrote a letter dated [] at New York City, asking what [] thought of the Town Hall debate in which she had participated. The letter concluded with the post script, "A Chinese friend of mine, an engineer, has just arrived in New York and I am asking him to see you. He used to give me large sums of money for the 8th Route Army each month and he used his whole organization as a base for collecting money for the 8th Route. They used to turn in thousands ever month through him and it had to be kept secret. He gave me a monthly income for months to pay my living expenses when I came from the 8th Route to Hankow--that is how I lived. I paid him back later, of course. He was in the Town Hall audience and asked me to see him, sending up a sealed letter. On it he wrote, 'See me but for God's sake, be discreet.' His name []

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[] has been identified as a former economic analyst [] author of books and articles on Japan and China, a personal friend of [] of "Amerasia" and a Communist Party member or sympathizer.

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(U) [] indicated that SMEDLEY [] undated letter to [] in which she discussed a Town Hall debate over the radio in which she had participated together with LIN YUTANG, a Chinese author, and Congressman Arthur Judd. She indicated that she was quite bitter about the anti-Communist stand taken by these two persons as regards the Chinese Civil War.

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~~(C)~~ Confidential Informant [] (U) (The United States Office of Censorship) advised of a letter dated March 14, 1945 from Editorial Nuevo Mundo, Calle de Lopez 43, Mexico DF, Addressed to SMEDLEY, care of KNOFF Publishing Company, New York City. The signer of the letter was one [] who asked SMEDLEY for permission to use her name in a booklet which would honor EGON EDWIN KIRSCH, a "well known anti-Nazi writer."

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~~(C)~~ Confidential Informant [] advised on March 23, 1945 that []

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b7D [] had stated [] that she and SMEDLEY had lunched with a
b7C [] biochemist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and told them that
HENRY WALLACE, after a trip to China, had said he had no hope for China
except in the Communist areas. (d)u

[] also advised on March 24, 1945 that SMEDLEY had just returned
b2 to New York after giving a lecture at Harvard to Army officers who were being
b7D trained for the American Military Government in Japan. (d)u

Confidential Informant [] advised that during a discussion between
[] and [] wife of [],
[] had mentioned that [] had returned from China with letters
b2 for "us" from Mme. SUN YAT SEN in China, and that she had sent SMEDLEY a copy
b7D of the communication. According to [], she had received a reply from
b7C SMEDLEY expressing amazement at Mme. SUN YAT SEN'S []
since he is "a vicious enemy of the Chinese Red Army and the USSR."
[] commented that SMEDLEY was carrying on her old feud with Mme. SUN YAT
SEN, feeling that although [] was a Trotskyite, he had nevertheless written
some good things about China. (d)u

[] "Mme SUN YAT SEN knows what she is doing, using anyone
b7C she can, as we all are." [] mentioned that SMEDLEY was corresponding
b7D with [] in China. [] stated that she considered [] "completely
suspect" because she was "completely acceptable to the whole diplomatic crowd." (U)

[] furnished the following partial text of the letter she had re-
ceived from SMEDLEY: (d)u

[]
[] (d)u

[] agreed that this was "typically AGNES and
b7C typically hysterical." [] said, "I have always felt she is very valu-
b7D able in what she does, but I do not think anyone should take her seriously." (d)u

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NY 100-68282

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Confidential Informant [] advised that on [] the Chinese representative to the San Francisco Conference, sent a wire to SMEDLEY at Yaddo stating, "We leave for your place on August 3, accompanied by Assistant []" (S) (U)

On August 27, 1945, Informant [] stated that [] advised [] that SMEDLEY was coming to New York to see him the following day. (S) (U)

On September 2, 1945, [] stated that SMEDLEY had spoken with [] and made arrangements [] to obtain material for her book. (S) (U)

(U) Confidential Informant [] advised that [] alleged member of a Soviet espionage ring which operated in Washington, D. C., left New York City [] She carried in her address book, the name of SMEDLEY with the Yaddo address.

^{run}
ad ~~ran~~ by the Citizens Committee to Abolish the Wood-Rankin Committee, one of the signers of which was AGNES SMEDLEY. The ad called for the abolition of this Committee to investigate un-American activities as leading to Fascism.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] made available a letter from a Dr. FLATO addressed to SMEDLEY as follows: (S) (U)

"Dear AGNES, Just now I happened to read an article in a German newspaper, 'Neues Deutschland' signed by you. This event brought back to me all my Chinese past and your heroic personality. I got to work immediately and found your address and here I am writing to you. (S) (U)

"After you left us, the group of foreign doctors from the Spanish war, we had quite a wonderful time in China. Later ten doctors of our group went with the Chinese troops to India and took part in the whole campaign in the North Burma jungles. In 1945, after the war was over, most of us went back to our home countries, only four or five were left in China what is there fate now I do not know because it is very hard to get any correspondence from China here. (S) (U)

"As for myself, I came back to Poland in September, 1945. At last I am working and working hard for my country and I am happy to take an active part in the rebuilding of a new democratic and happy Poland. (S) (U)

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NY 100-68282

b7C "I hope you are in good health and working like always for our Chinese
b7D friends. I would be very glad if you would write me from time to time and let
me have news from you and all our friends we left in China, especially from
[redacted] and others. (S) (U)

"I use the opportunity to introduce to you a friend of mine, [redacted]
[redacted] of our Government in Washington.

b7C He is a fine chap and I believe you will like his society once you will meet
b7D him. He is in the States for the first time so please help him to get acquaint-
ed with your country and people. (S) (U)

"You will excuse my bad English but I forgot nearly everything you
taught me. That's all for today. I hope to read soon your answer. (S) (U)

"Yours,

~~FLATO~~

(U)

b7C

b7C "My address: Dr. FLATO, Aleja Szucha, 16 m. 40. Warszawa. Poland. Quickest way
b7D would be to send the letters to me through [redacted] (S) (U)

b7C Informant [redacted] advised that Dr. FLATO was a very capable assistant
b7D to General KOMAR in Warsaw. Informant also advised that [redacted] was in
the United States on [redacted] (S) (U)

b2 Chicago Informant [redacted] advised that SMEDLEY gave a lecture on
b2 [redacted] to a meeting of the Chicago Council of American Soviet
b7D Friendship. SMEDLEY lectured there to the effect that in China, the Kuomintang
b7C forces were oppressive and on the side of the rich while the Communists were
working for the poor people. She drew a parallel between this conflict and the
United States by showing that the United States Government espoused the cause of
CHIANG KAI SHEK while HENRY WALLACE was for the Communist faction in China. (S) u

A mail cover [redacted] reflected the receipt of a letter from
AGNES SMEDLEY at Yaddo, postmarked February 14, 1947. (S) u

b1 Confidential Informant [redacted] on April 5, 1947 advised that [redacted]
[redacted] contacted SMEDLEY at North Farm, Saratoga Springs, to express
[redacted] regrets at being unable to attend SMEDLEY'S party that
evening. (S) (U)

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NY 100-68282

Boston Informant [] advised that [] by letter dated April 21, 1947 to [] of Little, Brown Company, Boston, had discussed the promotion of his new book, [] suggesting that advance copies be sent to friendly persons. AGNES SMEDLEY was one of those suggested. According to [] book is extremely pro-Communist in its line [] himself is a Communist and a former teacher at the Jefferson School in New York. (U) b2 b7D b7C

(U) Confidential Informant [] on October 17, 1947 made available a press release issued by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship calling for an immediate meeting between President TRUMAN and STALIN. The name of AGNES SMEDLEY was noted among those "present and voting." b2

The December 1, 1947 issue of "The Worker," unofficial publication of the Communist Party published at New York, carried a story entitled: "Leaders in Arts, Sciences Hits Pix Purge." The article carried a press release issued by the Arts, Sciences and Professional Council of the Progressive Citizens of America, denouncing the reported plan of Hollywood Motion Picture producers to blacklist writers and producers who refused to answer questions put to them by the House Committee investigating un-American activities. Among the signers of this letter appeared the name of Agnes Smedley. (U) b2 b7D b7C

Confidential Informant [] advised that the name and address of SMEDLEY was contained in the address book of [] a contact and associate of [] member of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in 1947 and an alleged espionage agent. (U) b2 b7D b7C

Confidential Informant [] advised that according to the official program, SMEDLEY was Chairman of the morning session of the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East, and had also made a speech before this group at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. b2

"The Worker" of April 5, 1948, Page 7, Column 4, contained an ad for a "Get Out of China Rally" to be held at the Garment Center, 365 5th Ave. NY on that day under the auspices of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. The speakers were listed as PAUL ROBESON, FENG TU, CHUNG CHINA'S Christian General, AGNES SMEDLEY, and Councilman EUGENE CONNELLEY. (U) b2

Confidential Informant [] supplied a press release dated February 9, 1949 of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, which was an open letter to SPYROS SKOURAS, head of 20th Century Fox, denouncing the film, "The Iron Curtain." AGNES SMEDLEY was listed among the signers of this letter. b2

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a memorial service for Brigadier General Evans F. Carlson held on 1-25-48 during

Progressive Citizens of America

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NY 100-68282

"The Worker," issue of April 26, 1948, Page 3, Column 4, carried an article entitled: "Notables Score Bill as Police State Move." The story was to the effect that leaders of the Civil Rights Congress had sent a letter to Congress protesting the proposed Subversive Control Act of 1948. It was stated that they were "joined in their statements" by various persons among whom was AGNES SMEDLEY.

The June 4, 1948 issue of the "Journal-News" of Nyack, New York, carried an advertisement stating that the citizens of Rockland County were denouncing the Mundt-Nixon bill. Among the names in this advertisement were AGNES SMEDLEY and [redacted], with whom SMEDLEY resides. b7C

The October 8, 1948 issue of "The Worker" carries a story entitled: "34 Notables Sign Appeal for JAFRC Eleven." The story dealt with an open letter to the heads of all three branches of the United States Government protesting the contempt conviction of the Executive Board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Among the signers was AGNES SMEDLEY.

"The Worker" of October 19, 1948, Page 7, Column 5, carried a story headed "500 Leaders in Arts and Sciences Back Wallace." The article then listed persons who had signed a statement issued by the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, backing the candidacy of HENRY WALLACE for President. SMEDLEY'S name was carried on this list.

The October 30, 1948 issue of "~~Liberation~~," a pro-Communist Spanish language newspaper published in New York, carried a story to the effect that various persons had signed telegrams of protest to officials of the United States Government over the sentencing of members of the Executive Board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. SMEDLEY'S name was carried on this list.

~~(S)~~ (U) [On December 6, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] supplied the official program of the Marshal FENG YU HSIANG Memorial Meeting held December 3, 1948 at Milbank Chapel, New York City. AGNES SMEDLEY was listed as one of the speakers. b2 b7D

Marshal FENG YU HSIANG, according to recent press stories, was known as the "Christian General" and a registered agent of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang of China. He was a former member of the Chiang Kai Shek Government who broke with Chiang while in this country and propagandized extensively for a coalition government in China to include the Communists. He spoke occasionally under the auspices of the Committee for a Democratic Far

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NY 100-68282

Eastern Policy, an officially designated Communist front. He left New York City aboard a Russian ship to return to China and was reported burned to death in an accident aboard the ship on September 5, 1948.

III [MAIL COVER] (U)

By letter dated February 17, 1949, a mail cover was placed on mail received by SMEDLEY, care of [redacted] New York. The results of this mail cover are set out as follows, together with information contained in the files of the New York Office concerning these persons. It should be noted that some of these are the names of persons to whom SMEDLEY sent mail as well as those she received mail from. (U)

From: Ambassador Office Service March 16, 1949
17 East 48th Street, New York

From: "China Daily News" March 2, 1949
105 Mott Street, New York

This is a daily newspaper in the Chinese language in New York City, the editorial policy of which is anti-Kuomintang and pro-Communist. Its founder and first editor was ~~SHE HONG~~, described as a Communist leader in the Chinese community in New York, the General Secretary of the Chinese Section of the Communist Party, and at one time, a lecturer in the Workers School of the Communist Party in New York in 1940. (U)

From: The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy March 4, 1949
111 West 42nd Street, New York

This is an organization devoted to propagandizing the Communist cause in China. It was recently designated a subversive organization by the Attorney General. SMEDLEY has spoken several times under the auspices of this organization.

From: The Far East Spotlight
no address

March 10, 1949

This is an official publication of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. It is noted that ISRAEL EPSTEIN, PHILLIP JAFFE and GUENTHER STEIN are among those listed on the staff of consultants. (U)

From: [redacted]

March 14, 1949

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NY 100-68282

By letter dated December 17, 1941, [redacted] b7C
[redacted] furnished a non-specific complaint concerning a possible Nazi sympathizer to the New York Office. (S) (U)

From: [redacted]
Navy 3930, FPO Post Master
San Francisco, California

March 1, 1949

(S) (U)

b7C

[redacted] of the New York Division of the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury." (He was at one time used as a source of information on Far Eastern Affairs by the New York Office.) He characterized himself as a "liberal," but felt that the Chinese Reds had done much good in China. He is a personal friend of [redacted] derogatory editorials concerning the State Department and the Department of Justice after [redacted] (S) (U)

b7C

b7D

To: [redacted]

March 8, 1949

(S) (U)

b7C

This man was carried on a list of sponsors of a memorial program for Marshal FENG YU HSIANG, December 3, 1948 at which SMEDLEY gave a speech. (S) (U)

From: [redacted]

March 7, 17, 1949

(S) (U)

b7C

From: [redacted]

March 11, 1949

An undated letter was received by the New York Office on April 2, 1942 from [redacted] of the same address giving a non-specific complaint concerning certain Belgian nationals whom she considered pro-Nazi. An official [redacted] patron of the American Youth for Democracy, Congress of Youth in 1939. b7C

To: Mrs. MARY KNOBLAUCH
The Wyoming
853 Seventh Avenue, New York

March 2, 1949

(S) (U)

From: Mrs. MARY KNOBLAUCH
The Wyoming
853 Seventh Avenue, New York

March 11, 1949

Information concerning this person has been previously set out in this report.

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NY 100-68282

To:

[redacted]

March 2, 1949

~~(C)~~ (U)

b7C

Orangeburg, New York

This person is listed as one of the sponsors of the Committee for the Democratic Policy towards China.

To:

[redacted]

New York

March 2, 1949

~~(C)~~ (U)

b7C

[redacted] was born at New York City as [redacted]. He has had several volumes of poetry published under the name [redacted]. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] has been a Communist Party member since 1940 under the name [redacted]. Officials of the New York County Communist Party seriously considered asking this person to resign from the Party because he had written pro-German and anti-British articles during World War I and was given to "rash statements and incorrect formulations." From time to time, he has offered his services to the Party in any capacity they see fit to use him but his offers were rejected. ~~(C)~~ (U)

b7C

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To:

[redacted]

New York

March 2,7,8,1949

~~(C)~~ (U)

b7C

Information concerning [redacted] has been previously set forth in this report.

b7C

To:

~~ERIC SEVEREID~~
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation
Earl Building, Washington, D. C.

March 8, 1949

~~(C)~~ (U)

The "Daily People's World," a west coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of May 17, 1945, announced a reception and banquet to be held under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee entitled: "Spotlight on Spain." SEVEREID, identified as a radio commentator, was listed among the scheduled speakers. ~~(C)~~ (U)

To:

~~IRWIN SHAW~~
349 West 22nd Street, New York

March 8, 1949

~~(C)~~ (U)

SHAW is a playwright and novelist. He acted as a Director in the New Theatre School in 1934-1936 in New York City. He is a member of the League of American writers and alleged to be a Communist sympathizer active in Communist fronts. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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NY 100-68282

To: [redacted]
Editor, "The New York Post"
75 West Street, New York

March 3, 8, 1949

~~(U)~~

b7C

From: [redacted]
Post Office Box 210

March 14, 1949

[redacted] was until recently editor of "The New York Post" b7C
which he was recently fired because of his pro-Wallace and anti-Atlantic Pact
views. In May, 1949, he became editor of a new daily newspaper published in
New York known as "The Compass." ~~(C)~~ (U)

To: [redacted]
Ballston Spa, New York

March 12, 1949

~~(U)~~

b7C

From: [redacted]
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

March 7, 1949

To: [redacted]
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

March 8, 1949

One [redacted] was a member of the Federal Writers Project
at Washington, D. C. in 1936-1942, was an alleged Communist sympathizer or
Party member. The April 28, 1938 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried his name
as a signer of a statement in support of the Moscow purge trials. The May 19,
1938 issue of the New York "Times", page 19, listed [redacted] as a signer of a
petition against the "red scare." He is also a member of the Authors League
of America and was said to be a personal friend of EARL BROWDER. He was the
founder of Hessian Hills, a progressive school at Croton on the Hudson. It is
noted that his son's name is [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

b7C

To: Mr. EDGAR SNOW
47 West 9th Street, New York

March 8, 1949

~~(U)~~

From: Mr. EDGAR SNOW
47 West 9th Street, New York

February 23, 25, 1949
March 7, 14, 1949

SNOW is ^{an} author and associate editor of the "Saturday Evening
Post" and a former newspaper correspondent in China. His wife has been identi-
fied as a member of the Communist Party and a former writer for the "Daily Worker." ~~(C)~~ (U)

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NY 100-68282

She was a personal friend of [redacted] SNOW has been associated with various Communist fronts including the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (C) (U)

b7C

b7C

[redacted] From: HOWARD FAST
43 West 94th Street, New York

March 15, 1949 (C) (U)

FAST is the author of several books, an admitted Communist, a columnist for the "Daily Worker," was recently convicted of contempt as a member of the Executive Board of the Joint anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. (C) (U)

[redacted] From: [redacted]
WALLKILL, New York

February 25, 1949 (C) (U)

b7C

[redacted] has been an active and trusted Communist Party member for years; owns a farm at Wallkill which has been used for a training school and rest camp by the Communist Party. (C) (U)

[redacted] From: Cultural and Scientific Conference
for World Peace
49 West 44th Street

February 21, 1949 (C) (U)
March 12, 1949

This was a conference sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, held in New York City March 25-27, 1949. The conference was denounced by the United States State Department as a "sounding board for Communist propaganda." Confidential Informant [redacted] advised the Council is under the control and domination of Communist Party members and can be considered a propaganda agent of the Communist Party. SMEDLEY made a speech before this conference. (C) (U)

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[redacted] From: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLY
Suite 76, 49 West 44th Street,
New York

March 11, 1949 (C) (U)

SHAPLY is Director of the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. [redacted] (U)

[redacted] states he is regarded as a leading Communist propagandist in the cultural and scientific field and has been frequently associated with other Communist fronts. (C) (U)

[redacted] From: [redacted] New York

March 21, 1949 (C) (U)

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On June 3, 1946, a surveillance reflected that SPEDLEY attended a play with three young women who were possibly former students at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York. One of these women was identified as [redacted], Mamaroneck, New York. The files also reflected a [redacted] Brooklyn, who was a member of the Thomas Jefferson Club of the Communist Party. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that this woman was a member of the Crown Heights, 18 A. D. Club of the Communist Party as of June 25, 1947. (S)(U)

[From: The Permanent Yugoslav Delegation
to the United Nations
854 Fifth Avenue, New York 21]

~~(S)~~ (U)

This was a package containing a book, "The Embers Still Burn" by HIRSCHMAN. (S)(U)

From: [redacted] March 1, 1949
New York, New York

From: [redacted] March 15, 1949
New York 21, New York

" From: [redacted] March 9, 1949
New York

" From: [redacted] March 25, 1949
New York

" From: [redacted] March 8, 1949
New York

" From: [redacted] March 24, 1949

From: Committee for the Nation's Health
1416 F Street, NW, Washington, D. C.

To: H.E. The Minister Counselor March 3, 1949
The Hungarian Embassy
Washington, D. C.

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NY 100-68282

From: The Legation of the Hungarian ~~Embassy~~ March 16, 1949
Republic, 2118 Leroy Place, NW
Washington, D. C.

To: I. E. ~~STONE~~ March 7, 8, 1949
5618 Nebraska Avenue
Washington, D. C.

To: HAROLD L. ~~ICKES~~ March 6, 26, 1949
3624 Prospect Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

From: HAROLD L. ICKES March 4, 12, 1949
3624 Prospect Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. February 23, 1949

~~(U)~~

This is a former Secretary of Interior who recently wrote a column for the "New York Post." Articles in the press reflected that ICKES was a member of the Progressive Citizens of America, but broke with them because of their "pro-Communist slant" and became a member of the Americans for Democratic Action, described as an anti-Communist liberal group. ~~(U)~~ (U)

From: [redacted] March 16, 1949
Rivera, California

From: [redacted] March 7, 1949
Brooksville, Fla.

From: [redacted] March 12, 1949
Albany

From: [redacted] March 2, 1949
Middle Grove,
New York

From: [redacted] (possibly
[redacted] writing illegible)
[redacted], Cedar Rapids, Iowa

From: [redacted] February 24, 1949
[redacted], Oakland, California

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NY 100-68282

From: ~~WILLIAM E. SLEDLEY~~ February 21, 1949
Care of Sun, Bremerton, Washington

From: ~~Oasis Book Company~~ March 2, 18, 1949
1038 Power Street, San Francisco,
California

Foreign Addresses

From: ~~RIU~~ (writing illegible)
Av Italia 1294, Santiago, Chile

From: [redacted] March 19, 1949
Hongkong, China

b7C

From: ~~El Correo Democratico~~ February 24, 1949
S. de R L
Apartado 7558 Suc 12
Mexico, DF

From: ~~Shanghai Evening Post~~ March 12, 1949
Shanghai, China

From: ~~The Indian Airman Eastern Building~~ March 20, 1949
(Magazine)
P-15-1, Chouringhee Square,
Calcutta, India
forwarded from Saratoga Springs

~~(U)~~

From: El Correo Parte Pagado March 3, 1949
S. de R L
Apartado 7558 Suc 12
Mexico, DF

To: ~~Far Eastern Bulletin~~ March 2, 1949
20 Caine Road, Hongkong, China

From: ~~World Events~~ February 28, 1949
125 I. Street, NE
Washington, D. C.
Forwarded from [redacted]
Dauphin, Canada

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NY 100-68282

To: Manager, New China News Agency March 4, 14, 16, 1949
Second Floor
172 Naihan Road, Hongkong, China

The return address is given as:
*Orientalia Books, Incorporated
11 East 12th Street, on the letter
postmarked March 14, 1949. The other
two communications bear no return address.

~~(U)~~

The files of the New York Office reflect that a check made payable to Orientalia, Incorporated by the Japan Institute, Incorporated, was endorsed by [redacted] on January 11, 1941. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] on May 2, 1945 spoke to an unidentified person at Orientalia, requesting to know when the office closed. On May 21, 1945, [redacted] visited the offices of Orientalia, Incorporated located at that time at 47 West 47th Street. This firm was identified as dealing exclusively with books concerning the Far East, [redacted] Manager, and [redacted] Secretary. (C) (U)

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To: [redacted] March 2, 1949
London, England

b7C

From: [redacted]
[redacted] London, England February 21, 1949

To: [redacted] March 2, 1949
c/o Far Eastern Bulletin
20 Caine Road, Hongkong, China

~~(U)~~

From: [redacted] March 8, 1949
c/o HWA, Shiáng Pao,
66 Marble Road, Hongkong, China

b7C

From: [redacted] March 5, 1949
March 18, 1949
British Columbia

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NY 100-68282

To: [redacted] Editor
The China Digest
66 Marble Road, North Point
Hongkong, China

March 2, 1949

b7C

To: [redacted]
Time-Life International
4 Via Avruzzi
Rome, Italy

March 2, 1949

~~C~~ (U)

The return address on this communication, although mailed by SMEDLEY and addressed in her handwriting, according to the postmaster at Palisades, was that of [redacted] Palisades, New York, with whom SMEDLEY is residing. ~~C~~ (U)

b7C

From: [redacted]
c/o Overseas News Agency
Via Mercede 54,
Rome, Italy

March 16, 1949

~~C~~ (U)

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NY 100-68282

LEADS

THE ALBANY OFFICE

At Albany, New York, will obtain background data concerning [redacted] who corresponded with subject. (C) (U) b7C

*Checked
San. 125
7/8*
At Middlegrove, New York, will obtain background data concerning HELEN R. HASTER, c/o The Homestead Sanitarium, also a correspondent of subject. (C) (U)

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Rivera, California, will furnish background information concerning [redacted] This person corresponded with subject. (C) (U) b7C

THE MIAMI OFFICE

At Brooksville, Florida, will obtain background information concerning the following correspondent of subject: CHINSEGT-HILL, Hernando County, Brooksville, Florida. (C) (U)

THE OMAHA OFFICE

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will furnish background information on the following correspondent of subject: [redacted] Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (C) (U) b7C

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

At San Francisco, California, will furnish background information concerning the following correspondents of subject: Oasis Book Company, 1038 Power Street. (C) (U)

At Oakland, California, LLOYD HUTCHINSON, 857 Athens Avenue. (C) (U)

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NY 100-68282

THE SEATTLE OFFICE

At Bremerton, Washington, will furnish background information concerning the following correspondent of subject: WILLIAM E. SMEDLEY, c/o Sun, Bremerton, Washington. (C) (U)

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C., will check State Department Passport records to ascertain the dates of subject's travel abroad.

Will place a request for notification with the State Department in the event a passport application is received from the subject in the future.

Will check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in an attempt to identify and locate one [redacted] described as a Chinese engineer, possibly from Hankow, China, who contacted SMEDLEY in New York in February of 1945. (C) (U)

b7C

[redacted] (C)

b1

Will furnish background information on the following persons or organizations who were in communication with subject: I. F. STONE, 5618 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D. C.; The Committee for the Nation's Health, 1416 F. Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.; ERIC SEVEREID, c/o The Columbia Broadcasting Corporation, Earl Building, Washington, D. C. (C) (U)

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York City, will continue to follow subject's activities through informants familiar with Communist Party affairs.

Will report the results of the mail cover placed on [redacted] alias [redacted], New York City. (d) (U)

b7C

Will attempt to develop a source of information at the Ambassador Business Service, 17 E. 48th Street, New York City, from whom SMEDLEY received mail on March 16, 1949. (C) (U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

Will identify the occupants of the addresses in New York City listed in this report as the results of the mail cover on subject. ~~(C)~~ (U)

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

The following leads for the New York office, not based on information contained in this report, are set out in response to the suggestions contained in Bureau letter dated March 2, 1949, in the SMEDLEY case.

At New York, New York, will identify S. L. M. BARLOW, 11 Gramercy, New York City. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Will conduct appropriate investigation at the following former addresses: 156 Waverly Place, 16 E. 9th Street and 38 Union Square.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

Will obtain further information concerning the following contacts of the subject: [REDACTED] New York City; AYA ISHIGAKI. (The report of SA [REDACTED] dated June 19, 1945 at Albany and the report of SA Frank dated at New York City, September 26, 1945, should be consulted for background on these leads.) ~~(C)~~ (U)

b7C

Will obtain background information on [REDACTED] Street, [REDACTED] Street, New York City. (See Bureau letter dated April 25, 1945, in the SMEDLEY case for background on these leads.) ~~(C)~~ (U)

b7C

At Palisades, New York, will continue to follow the present activities of the subject.

45 -

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

Will endeavor to develop informants who can make available highly confidential sources regarding documents in the subject's possession. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Will endeavor to develop an informant who can supply trash coverage on subject. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Will check toll calls of the [] residence for the months of February and March 1949.

b7C

(U)

At Newburgh, New York, will interview [] Street [] carried in this report as [] concerning her knowledge of SMEDLEY'S association with [] New Plantz, New York. [] furnished the information reported herein by undated letter postmarked 2/18/49 at Newburgh.

b2

b7D

b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

C O P Y

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated May 27, 1949, at New York, are identified as follows:

b1 (S)

A confidential Bureau source in England, mentioned in Bureau letter dated April 22, 1949, in the SMEDLEY case, Bureau file 61-6580.

(S)

b1

A confidential Bureau source in England as set forth in Bureau letter dated May 5, 1949, in the SMEDLEY case.

b7C

b7D

Saratoga Springs, New York.

b7C

b7D

b7C

California, former Los Angeles Informant

b7D

b2

Letter dated February 11, 1949, postmarked in New York City, addressed to WALTER WINCHELL, Columnist and News Commentator. The author of this communication has been withheld.

b7C

b7D

b7C

A trash cover on HANNS EISLER, through the cooperation of Malibu Inn, Malibu, California.

b7D

b7C

New York

b7D

Saratoga,

b2

b7D

see 61-6580-117 for
authorization for correction

~~SECRET~~
~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

C O P Y

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2

b7D

Customs Inspection, United States Customs, New York City.

A highly confidential source known to SA [redacted]
as set forth in his report dated April 16, 1948, at
Washington, D.C., in the case entitled: [redacted]
[redacted] was. ESPIONAGE - R & POL."

b7C

This symbol number omitted through inadvertence.

b2

A highly confidential source who made available on
December 8, 1947, personal papers of [redacted]
as set forth in letter from New York to the Bureau
dated January 19, 1948, in the [redacted] case.

b7C

The confidential mailing address of the New York Office.

A highly confidential source which made available
material at the New York County Communist Party
Headquarters, New York, on March 15, 1944.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-48-

See 61-6580-117 for
authorization for correction

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~



United States Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 10, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Eft Dear Sir:

b7C

This subject has been residing with [redacted]
Snedden's Landing, Palisades, New York for the past year.

This Office has given consideration to a technical surveillance of the subject at this address. However, the telephone company contact of this office has advised that due to the necessity of renting leased lines from the New Jersey Telephone Company, thereby disclosing the extent of its cooperation with this office, such coverage cannot be effected.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

G. I. R. - 10

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

61-6580-104

32 JUN 14 1949

JTO'B:MEM
100-68282

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-2-82 BY 3269/2/dep/ing

23

RECORDED - 121

61-6580-105

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: June 27, 1949

To:



b2

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AGNES SMITHLEY, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Transmitted herewith for your further information in this
matter is a single copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] dated June 15, 1949 at Omaha, Nebraska.

b7C

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

EX-100-100
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BY
SPECIAL MESSENGER
★ JUN 28 1949 ★
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DECLASSIFIED BY 869/ [signature]
ON 10/2/82

HBK
JW
EMG

56 JUL 5 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

OM

FILE NO. 100-4337

REPORT MADE AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA	DATE WHEN MADE 6-15-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-6-49	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> b7C
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY. WAS.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Classified 10/13/94
[redacted] Cedar Rapids, Iowa, correspondent of Subject, is subscriber to DAILY WORKER and prolific writer to the editor of the Daily Worker commending him for his articles on Communism. No other CP activities on her part known. Background set forth. (U)

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, 5-27-49, New York City.

DETAILS: At Cedar Rapids, Iowa

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 12-01-2004

[redacted] Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is a housewife with [redacted] small children and married to [redacted] a laborer. b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that [redacted] is a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER, East Coast Communist Newspaper, and that she has written many letters to JOHN GATES, Editor of the DAILY WORKER, commending him for his articles in favor of Communism. [redacted] has stated that the "Communist Party is the only hope in the world today." (U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY *[signature]*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *7-2-94*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *[signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau
- 3 - New York
- 2 - Omaha

Classified by *[signature]*
Declassify on: OADR
COPY IN FILE *223049*

JUN 17 1949

RECORDED - 30
INDEXED - 30

EX-43

1 CC D/R 6-24-49-ENG

1 CC TGA 6-24-49-ENG

1 CC [redacted] 6-27-49 ENG

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2034

b2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OM 100-4337

[redacted] is not known to be a member of any organized group in the Communist Party. She is [redacted] years of age, born in Cleveland, Ohio; resides in a small shack on a plot of farm land with her husband and family. She has no outside employment. She was outspokenly in favor of HENRY WALLACE, Progressive Party Presidential candidate, and attended a rally of the Progressive Party in Cedar Rapids, Iowa during the fall of 1948.

b7C

- R U C -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OM 100-4337

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ☐ -

b2

Is Confidential Informant of New York City
Office ☐ whose identity is known to
the Bureau.

~~(U)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Whitson

June 22, 1949

Mr. Gregg

THE RICHARD SORGE CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
100-124002

b7C

On June 2 and 3, 1949, [redacted] a Soviet scientist, now living in Washington, D. C., was interviewed by Agents of the WFO.

Concerning Sorge and his espionage network in China and Japan, [redacted] stated that he never lived or visited in Japan and that his adulthood trips in China were in provinces close to Siberia. He said that he had never been in Shanghai or Peiping. Photographs of Richard Sorge, Osaki Hazumi, [redacted] Gunther Stein and Agnes Smedley were displayed to [redacted] but he could not recognize any of them as having attended any of the institutions where he taught nor could he recognize their names from other sources except to say that he was aware of the identity of Agnes Smedley as he said he had read a number of her books. [redacted] said that she is considered pro-Russian and is considered in "Communist circles" as all right. He does not know that she ever engaged in intelligence work. (65-58312-5)

b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the above material be incorporated in the case files on Richard Sorge, Agnes Smedley and [redacted]

b7C

cc: 161-6580
100-355214

EMG:pmc

52 JUL 1 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-82 BY [signature]

61-6580
6 JUN 29 1949

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

SAC, New York

June 14, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was
(RICHARD SCORSE CASE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent James F. O'Brien dated May 27, 1949, and to the undeveloped leads set forth therein.

[It is suggested that due consideration be given to the use of techniques suggested for the investigation of cases of this type. In this connection, in so far as possible a continual record of telephone toll calls directly traceable to Agnes Smedley should be obtained and a prompt identification of her contacts and associates should be made.] Although a continual physical surveillance hardly appears practicable at this time, it is suggested that a spot check be made when sources indicate a contemplated contact of possible espionage significance.

A memorandum is being directed to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting such Federal income tax returns as Agnes Smedley may have filed for the period 1942-1948. It would appear advisable to make a similar inquiry at Albany for income tax returns she may have filed with the State of New York during that period.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BGE/MLT/vta
ON 12-01-2004

cc - SAC, Albany

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
DATE

RECEIVED
FBI
JUN 14 1949

RECEIVED
FBI
JUN 14 2 52 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 14
JUN 14 1949

RECORDED - 136

EX-116

FBI
51 JUN 17 1949

61-6580

EMG:eev

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2267/eth/fed/ny
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/17/97
11/17/97

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-124002-132

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 20, 1949

FROM : SAC, Miami

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 61-6580)

Re report Special Agent JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated May 27, 1949 at New York City which sets forth the lead to determine the identity of the person corresponding with the subject and having the return address Chinsegut-Hill, Hernando County, Brooksville, Florida. ~~(U)~~

This is to advise that Chinsegut-Hill is a large secluded estate owned by Colonel RAYMOND ROBINS and located within a 1,000 acre wildlife refuge which ROBINS deeded to the U. S. Department of Interior several years ago. ROBINS is known to the Miami office as a wealthy eccentric Russian apologist. During the last two weeks of April and the first few days of May, 1949, ROBINS was host to ANNA LOUISE STRONG, subject of Bufile 100-7888 and New York file 100-16976. ~~(U)~~

b7C The report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 5, 1945 at Albany, New York re AGNES SMEDLEY, was., INTERNAL SECURITY - R, page 5 refers to past correspondence which ROBINS has had with SMEDLEY and in which ROBINS sets forth considerable background information concerning himself. ~~(U)~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 12-01-2004

LOP:bmw
100-10390

cc - New York (100-68282)

RECORDED - 63
INDEXED - 63

EX-9

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

57 JUL 5 1949

CLASS. & EXT. BY *[signature]*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *2-2-92*
7-7-82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: June 20, 1949

To: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, FBI

Subject: AGNES SNEEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 61-6580

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
DATE 10/13/82

Transmitted herewith for your information is a single copy of the report of Special Agent James T. O'Brien dated May 27, 1949 at New York City.

Your attention is directed particularly to pages 17 and 18 of this report on which is set forth information indicating the existence of a friendly relationship between Agnes Sneedley and various United States military personnel. We are advised that Colonel Frank Dorn is the Assistant Commandant, Headquarters, Armed Forces Infantry School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. [redacted], mentioned in the attached report, advised that a great deal of mail in large brown Manila envelopes, has passed between Sneedley and Colonel Dorn and that it was his impression (based upon occasional comments dropped by Sneedley) that Sneedley supplied Dorn with material relating to political and economic affairs in Germany and that in turn Dorn furnished Sneedley with manuscripts (supposedly relating to the Far East) which Sneedley would proof read, correct, and submit suggestions. It appeared possible that these manuscripts were to be used in connection with lectures for the political indoctrination of officers at Carlisle Barracks.

Any information which you are able to furnish which would indicate a peculiar relationship between Agnes Sneedley and Colonel Dorn would be appreciated.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 21 1949
SPECIAL MESSENGER
ATTACHED 1 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 110
INDEXED - 110
F B I
JUN 28 1949
DECLASSIFIED BY 962/ [signature]
ON 7/6/82

108

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

Date: June 20, 1949

To:



b2

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, FBI

Subject: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Transmitted herewith for your further information in this matter is a single copy of the report of Special Agent James T. O'Brien dated May 27, 1949 at New York City.

Enclosure

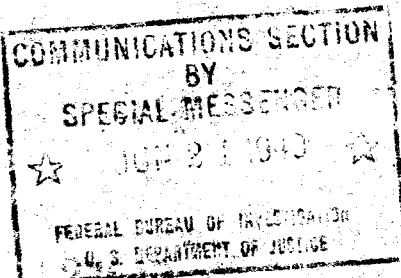
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 35

EX-117

61-6580-109
FBI
44 JUN 28 1949

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 mac/bca

DN

11/12/81
FOIA # 52, 261

June 17, 1949.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with an official investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I would appreciate you making available to me unclassified photostatic copies of the income tax returns filed by Agnes Smadley for the years 1943-1948.

During the period from July, 1943 to March, 1948 Agnes Smadley resided at the Estate Estate near Saratoga Springs, New York. Since that time she has made her home at Suedens Landing Palisades, Rockland County, New York. However, it is not inconceivable that she may have filed income tax returns through her publisher, A. A. Sheep and Company of New York City.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Tamm
Attorney General

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 14 2 51 PM '49
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 104 161-6580

JUN 24 1949

RECEIVED - 104-1000
F B I
JUN 27 12 37 PM '49

"BUREAU"

EMG:ew

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-1-82 BY 2269/1/1

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

EMG

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Whitson *W*
 FROM : Mr. Gregg *GG*
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS.
 (THE RICHARD SORGE CASE)
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R
 Bureau file 61-6580

DATE: June 22, 1949

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

The 5-20-49 issue of "Counterattack" in discussing a mass meeting of the Committee for the Democratic Far Eastern Policy held (in New York) in December of 1948 contained the following comments concerning Agnes Smedley:

"And this was the same meeting at which Agnes Smedley spoke in lyrical praise of the Chinese Communists. Agnes Smedley has been described by Gen MacArthur's Intelligence staff as a Soviet spy in Far East. In answer to this, Agnes Smedley talked threateningly of a libel suit but Maj Gen Chas A. Willoughby, chief of MacArthur's Intelligence staff, assumed personal responsibility for the statement and offered to waive his legal immunity if she sued him. She hasn't done so."

(100-350512-1221 p. 3)

It is suggested that the above information be incorporated in the case file on this individual.

EMG:PMD

RECORDED - 91
 INDEXED - 91

61-6580-111
 13 JUN 24 1949

EX-115

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-6-92 BY 9269/She/aw/hyg

68 JUL 12 1949

File @ EMG
 Searched

RECORDED - 60

61-6580 - 112

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 5, 1949

To:

[Redacted]

b2

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AGNES SNEEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to our memorandum of July 27, 1949.

Transmitted herewith for your further information in this matter are single copies of the following reports:

b7C Report of Special Agent [Redacted] dated May 25, 1949,
at New Orleans, Louisiana.

b7C Report of Special Agent [Redacted], dated June 28, 1949,
at Seattle, Washington.

Enclosure

EMG:ofm

DECLASSIFIED BY 4269/36/100/100
ON 7-7-82

Olson _____
Add _____
Legg _____
Lavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BY
SPECIAL MESSENGER
AUG 8 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1949
FBI - NEW YORK

100-100000-100
241

DM

HBT

MA

EMG

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **100-20020**

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	DATE WHEN MADE 6/28/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/15-17/49	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> hz
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Background information on **WILLIAM SMEDLEY**, Bremerton, Washington, correspondent of the subject, set forth.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of SA **JAMES T. O'BRIEN**, 5/27/49, New York.

DETAILS:

Referenced report indicated that **WILLIAM E. SMEDLEY**, o/o the Sun, Bremerton, Washington, was a correspondent of the subject. The following information regarding **WILLIAM SMEDLEY** was obtained from the files of the Kitsap County Credit Bureau, the Bremerton, Washington, Police Department, and personnel thereof:

WILLIAM ELMER SMEDLEY, 208 South Wykoff Street, Bremerton, Washington, has been employed at the Bremerton "Sun" since 1943 as a mailer in the circulation department earning \$40.00 a week. **SMEDLEY** is 51 years old, white, and was employed for 22 years immediately prior to 1943 as a U. S. Government Railway mail clerk in Monette, Missouri, at \$2500.00 a year. **SMEDLEY** is presently receiving a \$100.00 a month pension therefrom.

SMEDLEY returned to Monette, Missouri, for a brief period in 1946, renting a small unfurnished apartment at 305 Second Street; and resumed work at the Bremerton "Sun" in early 1947 upon returning to Bremerton.

SMEDLEY is married and has one son, who formerly resided with his parents

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="font-family: cursive; font-size: 1.5em; margin-top: 10px;">J. B. Wilcox</div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> RECORDED - 91 INDEXED - 91 </div>
5 - Bureau 2 - New York 2 - Seattle 1 cc OIR 8-1-49-ENG 1 cc IDA 8-1-49-ENG 1 cc 8-5-49-ENG		

as corrected herein

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/1/49 BY SP-10/1/49

APR 20 1961

SE 100-20020

town by ROBERT OSBORNE, Justice of the Peace, Bremerton, predicated upon

b7C

[redacted] arrested 1/4/46 by the Bremerton Police

b7C

Department charged with [redacted] charge was dropped and he was fined [redacted] and costs for the remaining two offenses.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that SMEDLEY is known as somewhat of an eccentric among the Bremerton "Sun" employees and has no close friends among his immediate fellow employees. Recently SMEDLEY wrote a letter to the circulation manager of the "Sun", complaining about the inefficiency of his fellow employees, and offered suggestions regarding disciplinary action to be taken against them.

b2

b7D

[redacted] further advised SMEDLEY has no known associates in Bremerton Civic groups or in the vicinity of his residence. [redacted] advised that SMEDLEY informed him that he is contemplating a return to Monette, Missouri, in the near future.

b2

b7D

No information concerning any living relatives of SMEDLEY was obtained from the above sources.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that SMEDLEY has not been identified with Communist Party or Communist front activities in the Bremerton or Kitsap County, Washington, area.

b2

b7D

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SE 100-20020

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

b2

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

b2

b7D

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Fletcher *HBF*

FROM : Mr. Whitson *HW*

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
(The Richard Sorge Case)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: July 6, 1949

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Purpose:

b1

Background:

You will recall that Agnes Smedley, pro-Soviet propagandist reportedly implicated in Soviet intelligence operations abroad, is the subject of a current investigation of which New York is the office of origin. She is currently residing at Snedens Landing, Palisades, New York.

b1

Status:

RECORDED - 100

JUL 8 1949

Agnes Smedley is the subject of a current investigation.

Recommendation:

DATE: 12-07-2004

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 12-07-2029

b1

EMG: dnb

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY *849/zh/erw*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *2-7-91*
7-7-92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. 100-68282

June 22, 1949
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Director, FBI

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
(RICHARD SORGE CASE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of June 10, 1949, pointing out the fact that [REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED]

(C)

b1

[REDACTED] In view of these factors and since this office has all available manpower tied up on cases of major importance, no further steps will be taken by this office along the line mentioned above in the absence of explicit instruction to the contrary.

DATE: 12-07-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MT/vta
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 12-07-2029

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

#133049
Classified by *SP4 eld/ing*
Declassify on: OADR
11/30/84

RECORDED - 100

EX-1

JTO:JCM
CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP4 eld/ing*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *9/1/94*
2-80

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U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AND REFER TO

JUN 23 1949

The Honorable

The Attorney General

Agnes Smedley

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 17, 1949, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been referred to this office for reply. You request uncertified photostatic copies of the income tax returns of Agnes Smedley, Yaddo Estate, Saratoga Springs, New York or Snedens Landing, Palisades, New York for the years 1942 to 1948, inclusive, for use in connection with an official investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of your Department.

Income tax returns filed for the year 1948 are being recorded and classified in the Bureau and will not be available for copy purposes for several months.

An effort is being made to locate the returns for the years 1942 to 1947, inclusive, copies of which are desired, and as soon as they become available, you will be advised promptly.

If further correspondence relative to this matter is necessary, please refer to IT:Rec:IW:P-KO.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED 34

Commissioner

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-18-2004 BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta

EX-16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 25 1949

RECORDED - 36
61-6580-114

July 27, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To:

b2

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, FBI

Subject: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7C

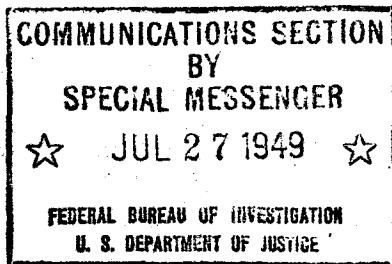
Reference is made to our memorandum of June 27, 1949.

Transmitted herewith for your further information in this matter is a single copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 1, 1949, at San Francisco, California.

~~Enclosure~~

EMG:EPF

DECLASSIFIED BY: [signature]
ON: 7/2/49



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

AUG 4 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO.

100-25290

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 1 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/17, 20, 24/49	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] - asg
TITLE SAN FRANCISCO AGNES SHEDLEY, was			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta ON 12-07-2004			

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Background information regarding OASIS BOOK SHOP, [redacted] and CLOYD L. HUTCHINSON set out. [redacted] not reported as communist; subscribes to "Peoples World" Newspaper; advertises in "China Weekly" described by CP functionary as Chinese Communist paper. No subversive information regarding HUTCHINSON who was convicted of forgery in Idaho, 1939; arrested for battery Oakland, California, 1946.

RUC

REFERENCE:

Bufile 61-6580.
Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated 5/27/49 at New York, New York.

DETAILS:

Referenced report requests the San Francisco Office to develop background information concerning the Oasis Book Company, 1038 Power Street, San Francisco, California and LLOYD HUTCHINSON, 857 Athens Avenue, Oakland, California, [inasmuch as these names and addresses were reflected by mail cover on the subject at Palisades, New York.]

(U)
AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

OASIS BOOK COMPANY
1038 Power Street

San Francisco city maps fail to reflect the existence of a Power Street, however, the classified section of the San Francisco telephone directory lists the Oasis Book Shop at 1038 Powell Street.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-6580-16
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 3 New York (100-68282) (Encl) 2 San Francisco		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
100 DIR 7-26-49-ENG 100 IDA 7-26-49-ENG		RECORDED - 78

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-2-82

BY [Signature]

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R 85 APR 20 1961

None - 100

b2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The files of this office reflect the following information concerning this concern: The records of the Purchase and Use Tax Department, Tax Assessor's Office, City Hall, as examined by SA [] on March 23, 1949, reflected that the Oasis Book Shop was owned solely by one [] who acquired the business on April 1, 1948, and applied at the above office for a permit to collect purchase and use tax on April 3, 1948.

b7C

Confidential informant [] who is reliable, advised SA [] on April 5, 1949, that records to which he had access revealed [] came to this country from [] that he was [] years of age; that he had served in the U. S. Army from 1942 to 1945 and that he resided at [] San Francisco.

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Examination of [] file maintained at the Veterans Administration Office, 49 Fourth Street by SA [] on April 6, 1949, revealed that [] was born [] [] He attended high school at Hoi Peng, China, no dates being given, and attended the Lee Hart School in San Francisco from 1941 to 1942. He entered the U. S. Army on October 31, 1942, at the Presidio, Monterey, California, ASN [] He was then residing at [] San Francisco. He was separated from the service on January 19, 1946, at Shanghai, China and reenlisted on January 20, 1946. His final separation from the service was on June 21, 1947, at Camp Stoneman, California. On November 24, 1946, [] married one [] at Nanking, China, the service being performed by [] Chaplain, U. S. Army. This file further revealed that [] was employed as a welder's helper by the Moore Dry Dock Company, Oakland, California, for six months in 1941-42.

b7C

The files of this office further reflect that the Oasis Book Shop distributes a publication known as the "Far Eastern Bulletin". The last paragraph of each issue of this paper consists of an announcement to the effect that it is edited by TSUN-CHI LIU and printed weekly by Y. LOH on behalf of the Kuo Hsin News Agency, 20 Caine Road, Hongkong, and that its agent in the United States is the Oasis Book Company, 1038 Powell Street, San Francisco. A review of this publication at this office reveals an extremely pro-Communist reporting of Chinese news events.

The book shop itself is a small and inconspicuous store located on the fringes of the San Francisco Chinatown. SA [] has observed that it is stocked with Chinese books and other publications as well as a liberal supply of Communist Front and Soviet publications.

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On June 15, 1948, SA [] ascertained that the rear half of the building in which instant store was located at 1038 Powell Street was occupied by an organization known as the Chinese Mutual Aid Workers Association which formerly maintained headquarters at 947 Stockton Street. File review indicates that one [] is an officer of this organization. [] was described in the February 11, 1946, issue of the Peoples World newspaper, local Communist Party organ, as the Organizational Secretary for the Communist Party in San Francisco.

b7C

Informants have failed to report [] as a member of the Communist Party, however, confidential informant [] who is believed reliable, has advised SA [] that he has heard that [] is regarded as a very capable and intelligent Communist or communist sympathizer. The informant did not reveal the source of this information.

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A review of issues of the "China Weekly", local Chinese language newspaper, by SA [] reveals that [] consistently advertises in this publication. The "China Weekly" was described by ALEX TRESKIN, Treasurer of the Communist Party in San Francisco on May 5, 1949, as a Chinese Communist newspaper. This statement was made at a public fund-raising function held at Druid's Hall in San Francisco on the above date where ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, National Committee-woman of the Communist Party, appeared. SA [] was present at this affair and heard TRESKIN'S statement.

b7C

On November 12, 1948, confidential informant [] who is reliable, advised that [] San Francisco, was a subscriber to the "Peoples' World" newspaper, local Communist Party organ, as of that date.

b2

b7D

b7C

A name check with the Immigration and Naturalization Service office, 630 Sansome Street, on June 24, 1949, revealed no record of [] or his wife.

b7C

Confidential Informant [] a reliable informant who compiles background and financial information, advised SE [] on June 22, 1949, that he had no information concerning the Oasis Book Shop.

b2

b7C

Examination of the records of the San Francisco County Retailers' Credit Association by SE [] on June 23, 1949, revealed no information concerning the above store nor concerning individuals identifiable with []

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-25290

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The only record of [] at the San Francisco Police Department, ascertained June 23, 1949, by SE [] was the fact that he applied for a permit for a pinball machine on March 18, 1948.

b7C

The following description of [] was obtained from records of the Veterans Administration and the San Francisco Police Department:

b7C

Name
Sex
Color
Age

Residence

Height
Weight
Build
Hair
Eyes
Complexion
Occupation

Marital Status

Fingerprint
Classification

b7C

AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

LLOYD HUTCHINSON
857 Athens Avenue

Reference to Oakland city and telephone directories failed to reveal the residence of an individual of the above name at the above address. The telephone directory, however, does list C. L. HUTCHINSON at 857 Athens Avenue.

Inquiry at the Office of the Registrar of Voters, Alameda County Courthouse on June 17, 1949, revealed Affidavit of Registration No. A84785 dated February 14, 1948, for CLOYD L. HUTCHINSON of 857 Athens Avenue. It is believed that due to the similarity of the first names this individual is identical with LLOYD HUTCHINSON above. This affidavit reflected that HUTCHINSON was born in Missouri; that he was employed as a salesman and affiliated with the Republican Party.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The files of this office contain no reference to LLOYD, C. L., or CLOYD L. HUTCHINSON.

b7C

On June 17, 1949, Confidential Informant [] who is familiar with Communist activities in the Oakland area advised that he had no information concerning any of the above individuals.

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A check of the records of the Alameda County Retailers' Credit Association by SE [] on June 20, 1949, revealed no record of LLOYD or C. L. HUTCHINSON; a similar check on June 21, 1949, revealed no information regarding CLOYD L. HUTCHINSON.

b7C

The records of the Oakland Police Department as checked June 17, 1949, by SE [] contained no information regarding LLOYD or C. L. HUTCHINSON, however a check by SE [] on June 20, 1949, disclosed the following information regarding CLOYD L. HUTCHINSON of 847 Athens Avenue. Sentenced to one to fourteen years Idaho State Prison for forgery, May 22, 1939. Arrested on charge of battery Oakland Police Department, July 30, 1946, no disposition shown; OPD # 65405.

The following description of HUTCHINSON was obtained from the above source:

Sex	Male
Color	White
Age	49 born May 11, 1900 in Missouri
Residence	857 Athens Avenue, Oakland, California
Height	5' 10"
Weight	220 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Occupation	Salesman; peddler
FBI # 175987	
Oakland PD # 65405	

A photograph of HUTCHINSON has been provided by the Oakland Police Department and is being enclosed for the information of the New York Office.

Inasmuch as there appears to be no further investigation in this case for the San Francisco Office it is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Enclosures: For the New York Office: One photograph showing front and profile of CLOYD L. HUTCHINSON.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Oasis Book Shop, 1038 Powell Street, San Francisco, is the subject of a recently opened Registration Act Case assigned to SA [redacted]. Information in instant report concerning this business and [redacted] attributed to SA [redacted] was obtained from his investigative notes. b7C

It will be noted that on June 22, 1949 [redacted] [redacted] San Francisco, had no record of the Oasis Book Shop. It was determined, however, that this business is currently under investigation [redacted]. If the New York Office desires the results of this investigation, a lead should be directed to the San Francisco Office approximately one month after the date of instant report. b7D

It will further be noted that the criminal record of CLOYD L. HUTCHINSON at the Oakland, California, Police Department indicates that he has a criminal record on file at the FBI, Identification Division and that in 1939 he was convicted of forgery in Idaho. The setting out of leads to more fully develop the facts indicated by these sources is being left to the discretion of the New York Office.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-25290

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANTS

b2

b7D

b7C

[REDACTED]
State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco, California.

b2

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], San Francisco, California.

b7D

b7C

b2

b7D

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, California

b7C

[REDACTED]
California.

San Francisco,

b2

b7D

The above are being designated as confidential informants to
protect their true identities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 11, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was;
 (RICHARD SORGE CASE)
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R
 (Bureau file 61-6580)

Rebulet 6/14/49.

One copy of the informant page of the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated
 May 27, 1949 at New York is submitted herewith.

Encl. 1

JTO'B:LEW
 100-68282

EX-121

stacked + filed
 with serial 103,

RECORDED - 75

EX-59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 7/7/92 BY 8209/ear/hes

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Charlotte
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: July 15, 1949

Re Bulet 6-27-49.

Mrs. HANNAH SIMMS-LEE, 2100 East 5th Street, Charlotte, North Carolina, was interviewed in accordance with instructions contained in reference letter.

She advised that her husband, ALAN WALTER SIMMS-LEE, was a missionary to China for twenty-two years and that during the time he served there, she was with him practically all the time. Mr. SIMMS-LEE was English and was pastor of the St. Johns Episcopal Church in Hankow, China. When the war broke out in China and Japanese invasion was imminent, he was then appointed Chaplain of the Port by the British Government, and as a result of this action, assumed the role of the Ranking British Officer in Hankow.

Mr. SIMMS-LEE last sailed from the United States in 1935 through the port of New York and went to England for a visit with his parents, after which time he returned to China to assume his missionary work and did not return to the United States inasmuch as he died in a Japanese Concentration Camp in 1944. Mrs. SIMMS-LEE last sailed for China from Vancouver, British Columbia in 1940 on a British passport inasmuch as she had dual citizenship; both American and British.

In 1938 during the time the Chinese Communists were invading and pillaging various towns near Hankow, China, housing was a major problem in Hankow, and she was asked to furnish one of her available rooms to one FREDA UTLEY, an American journalist who was there. The room was made available to UTLEY for a few weeks, possibly four or five, during 1938. Mrs. SIMMS-LEE recalled that UTLEY was married to a Russian, had been to Russia on one or two occasions, and, according to Mrs. SIMMS-LEE, had "absorbed several of the Russian ideas". UTLEY explained to Mr. and Mrs. SIMMS-LEE that her interest in Russian and Communist teachings was purely that of a journalistic view and that she was gathering all information possible on the situation at that time.

Mrs. SIMMS-LEE stated that on one occasion she and her husband had planned to be away from their apartment for one night, and prior to their leaving, Mr. SIMMS-LEE found a printed card in the house announcing that there would be a Communist meeting at their apartment on the night they were

cc: New York
 cc: Baltimore

100-6457
 PDW:AM

60 JUL 23 1949

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DATE 6/19/82 BY [signature]

RECORDED - 65
 INDEXED - 65

EX-115

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EMG

760

Director, FBI

July 15, 1949
32
17

to be away. FREDa UTLEY'S name appeared on the card together with those of several others whom she was unable to recall, as being the sponsors of the meeting. Mr. and Mrs. SIMMS-LEE became extremely alarmed over the incident and reported it to both the British Intelligence Officers and the Chinese Nationalist Government representatives. The British took no action in the matter, but the Chinese Nationalist representatives arranged for them to spend the night away from the apartment, gave their houseboys the night off, and sent in their representatives to the apartment dressed as houseboys to serve the meeting and cover any activity there.

Mrs. SIMMS-LEE did not know the outcome of the meeting, but she recalled that later FREDa UTLEY and her child by her Russian husband fled to England, and Mrs. SIMMS-LEE has not seen her since.

With regard to AGNES SMEDLEY, Mrs. SIMMS-LEE advised that she had seen her only once in her lifetime, but that it was rumored in Hankow that SMEDLEY was with the Chinese Communists for three years prior to 1938 and had actually been living and operating with the Communist troops in looting and pillaging various villages through China. The leader of the Chinese band with which SMEDLEY was supposedly operating was one [redacted] (phonetic). b7C

In September or October of 1938, Mrs. SIMMS-LEE attended a dinner engagement at one of the Embassies in Hankow and was told by FREDa UTLEY that AGNES SMEDLEY was in town and that a little party was being held at the apartment of one of the British or American Consular officials. Mrs. SIMMS-LEE accompanied by FREDa UTLEY attended the party at the home of the Consular Official and present were the Consular Official, AGNES SMEDLEY, and an unknown American Army or Naval Officer. SMEDLEY was dressed at that time in ordinary American street clothes and she and the unidentified American Officer proceeded to "get on the binge". SMEDLEY talked in general terms of her association with the Chinese Communists and stated that if she had been from the South and had had the wonderful opportunity that Mrs. SIMMS-LEE had, she would have been a different person. The party did not last very long, and SMEDLEY left in the company of the American Officer. Mrs. SIMMS-LEE has not seen her since, this being the first and only time she saw her.

Mrs. SIMMS-LEE was questioned closely concerning her knowledge of the activities of SMEDLEY, but the above was all the actual information she could furnish. She stated that there were various rumors in Hankow concerning the activities of SMEDLEY with the Chinese Communists, but that rumors in China are "a dime a dozen", and she could furnish no first-hand information concerning the matter.

60-11111 } Mrs. SIMMS-LEE offered her services to the Bureau in the capacity of Chinese translator in the event she is ever needed. She speaks and understands Chinese extremely well but can only write the language to a small extent. She explained that she understands their customs thoroughly and asked to be called upon in the event her services can be utilized in any way in the future.

Director, FBI

July 15, 1949

It is not believed that Mrs. HANNAH SIMMS-LEE is identical with the HANNAH MARGARET LEE mentioned in referenced letter because of the following description which she furnished of herself:

Name	HANNAH SIMMS-LEE
Maiden name	HANNAH JEWETT WILLIAMS
Husband	ALAN WALTER SIMMS-LEE (Deceased)
Date of birth	October 28, 1895
Birthplace	Macon, Georgia
Marital Status	Widow
Race	White
Nationality	American (had dual citizenship; both British and American)
Color	White
Sex	Female
Occupation	Church Worker St. Peters Church 115 West 7th Street Charlotte, North Carolina
Complexion	Fair
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Height	5' 5"
Weight	140 pounds

After August 1, 1949, Mrs. SIMMS-LEE will be the principal of the Episcopal Day School, 2248 Walton Street, Augusta, Georgia, and can be contacted there if for any reason the Bureau may desire to re-contact her.

Charlotte file 100-3387 entitled: "Afro-American Newspaper". reflects that on July 21, 1944, [REDACTED] Charlotte, North Carolina, appeared at this office and furnished a copy of the July 29, 1944 issue of the Afro-American newspaper which contained a radical article entitled "God Damned Those White Southerners" written by AGNES SMEDLEY. This newspaper was forwarded to the Baltimore Office by letter dated September 2, 1944.

b7C

No further action is being taken by the Charlotte Office.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. **100-68282 MPH**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 7/18/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/24, 25, 27/5, 6, 31/49	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. O'BRIEN
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/VTA
ON 12-07-2004

Official Japanese records of the questioning of **RICHARD SORGE**, head of an espionage group which operated in China and Japan, reflect that **SORGE** admitted that he "gained her services as a member of our group with her full understanding". **SORGE** and others also admitted that **SMEDLEY** introduced recruits for the espionage ring to **SORGE**, furnished information to him, used her home as a meeting place for members of the ring, and had been recruited for work in the ring herself by a Communist agent in Shanghai, known only as [redacted] *per army 3/30/49*

b7C

Classified by *SP3C/TB*
Declassify on: *OADR*
7-6-83

2-33-81
- CLASS. & EXT BY *SP-4 JRM/OS/col*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2/2.3
DATE OF REVIEW *2-23-91*
Comp 4 10/10/35

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. **61-6580**.

Report of SA **JAMES T. O'BRIEN**, New York, **5/27/49**.

DETAILS:

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, made available certain official records which are identified hereinafter:

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[redacted] resident in Tokyo, gave an affidavit dated February 19, 1949, in which he *per army 3/30/49*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-New York ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE		FILE COPY <i>61-6580-119</i> <i>2-129</i> CONFIDENTIAL
		<i>56</i>

NY 100-68282

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

all 4 Pending LK 3/30/53

stated that in October, 1941 he had been a procurator assigned to the Procurator's Bureau of the Tokyo District Criminal Court, and that as such he had conducted an examination of RICHARD SORGE, who was then confined in the Tokyo Detention House. During the proceedings, SORGE voluntarily prepared and submitted a statement on the general outline of his espionage activities. He prepared this in the German language on a typewriter made available to him, and subsequently made certain deletions, corrections, and additions on some pages of this statement. The pages on which these corrections or deletions had been made remained in the possession of [] after the final draft of the statement was forwarded through channels.

A portion of the SORGE statement described above deals with the identification of the members of the SORGE group in China. Pertinent portions read as follows:

"The chief member (of the group) was OZAKI, whom, as I mentioned previously, I had met as far as I remember, through A. SMEDLEY."

"I should like to state here explicitly that [] was not a member of my group and that I have never personally collaborated with him. I heard of him several times through SMEDLEY and OZAKI, but I do not know him personally. Consequently I have not the slightest personal recollection of him, while I can recall [] although vaguely. Besides it would not have been necessary for me to meet OZAKI through SMEDLEY had [] been my co-worker."

Pages 17 - 21, Volume 6, of the records on preliminary examination of RICHARD SORGE by the Japanese authorities, reflect the following information relating to SMEDLEY:

"Question 12: Describe your activities following your arrival in China.

Answer:

Our Shanghai group in those days was made up of [] and a little later on was joined by [] A White Russian member known as [] also assisted us. After I took over we acquired the services of one AGNES SMEDLEY, an American Leftist and China correspondent for the German FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, through whom we were able to recruit new members from among the Chinese, Europeans, Americans and the Japanese..... Through AGNES SMEDLEY I was introduced to OZAKI, who in turn was instrumental in bringing me into contact with other Japanese. I have already recorded the details in my notes."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-62282

all u per hung 3/30/83

Pages 74 - 78, Volume 6, of the preliminary examination of SORGE, reflect the following information concerning SMEDLEY:

"Question 3: What relations existed between you and AGNES SMEDLEY?

Answer: She had come to China as a correspondent before me. As I have said in my notes, I gained her services as a member of our group with her full understanding. Though she was not an official member of the Communist Party, she was impregnated with Leftist ideologies. A highly respected woman correspondent. She had written several books. I had heard about her in Europe. I was introduced to her through the FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, in Shanghai.

"Question: What were your relations with OZAKI HOZUMI?

Answer: I do not recall the exact date, but I believe it was around the end of the year 1930 that I was introduced to him by AGNES SMEDLEY. The place of our first meeting is likewise vague, but I believe it was either at SMEDLEY'S house in the French Concession, or some restaurant. The date may have been sometime in 1931.

"Question: What was the object of your meeting OZAKI?

Answer: SMEDLEY introduced me to OZAKI after I had asked her for an introduction to some Japanese who would supply me with information concerning Japan's China policy.

b7C

"Question: Do you know a man by the name of []?

Answer: I have never met him, but I did hear someone mention his name. I had forgotten the name completely until I recalled it at the Police interrogation. I probably heard the name from SMEDLEY or OZAKI.

"Question: Was [] so famous a Communist member that the Moscow authorities prohibited him to have any intercourse?

Answer: I heard from SMEDLEY that [] was generally considered a very famous Leftist ideologist.

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"Question: By what methods did you obtain information from Chinese members of the ring?

Answer: I debated various issues with them, and I had them do research for information I desired. Most of my business

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"was conducted through [] but I did meet the other members occasionally. In Shanghai, these collaborating with us were usually assigned specific duties in connection with the collection of intelligence and data, after determining their special interest or talent in some particular field. Our collaborators in Peiping, Canton, and Hongkong collected intelligence and data in their respective localities. Our rendezvous in Shanghai was at times a street corner, a restaurant, or a private home, that of SMEDLEY and European members of the ring being used for that purpose.

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"Question:

What methods did the Japanese members of the ring employ to collect intelligence, and how did you maintain contact with them?

Answer:

As it was dangerous for the Japanese to meet in the streets, we usually met them in restaurants or at SMEDLEY'S home. As an added precaution we had them wait at the Garden Bridge, from where we took them by car to our rendezvous. On one or two unusual occasions I met OZAKI at a cafe or dance hall, in Hongkew. Most of the time it was OZAKI whom I met; I don't recall the number of times accurately, but I saw him once every second or third week. As for the rest of the Japanese I saw [] on three of five occasions, [] four or five times, and [] about once. I saw these Japanese alone, but at times SMEDLEY was there."

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Pages 86 - 88, Volume 6, of the preliminary examination of SERGE, reflect the following material of interest:

"Question:

What do you know about the increasing importance of America's role in China and new American investments in Shanghai?

Answer:

This is very simple. The growth of American political and economic activity in Shanghai was very conspicuous, a trend which grew in striking contrast to the Sino-Japanese conflict. This information was acquired through my American acquaintances and SMEDLEY, and was forwarded to Moscow.

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"Question: What about the aggravation of relations between the Nanking government and Japan, and the American-British bloc and Japan?

Answer:Such information procured directly from German military advisers and indirectly from Americans, particularly SMEDLEY, was all forwarded to Moscow."

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Pages 9 - 11, Volume 2, of the preliminary examination of [] contain a portion of a statement made by her husband, [] who acted as radio operator for the SORGE group. It is set forth as follows:

"When we returned to Shanghai the second time, she [] met [] and SORGE. She also met [] GI [] in Harbin. She met [] in Mukden. She met [], SORGE, [] and SMEDLEY in Moscow..... I told my wife that they were all connected with our espionage activities."

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(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Informant [] also made available abstracts from the ruling made at the conclusion of the preliminary hearings of SORGE by the examining judge, on December 15, 1942. This ruling appears at the end of Volume 7 of the records of the preliminary examination of RICHARD SORGE.

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"In January, 1930, in compliance with orders from Moscow headquarters, the accused (SORGE) and [] a member of Department 4 of the Red Army, posing as a China correspondent for a German sociological magazine, went to Shanghai, taking with him [], a radio technician who was also attached to Department 4. [], who was in charge of military intelligence and the maintenance of technical communication with the Department, remained in China for about six months, after which he returned to Moscow and SORGE became the General Director of intelligence activities in China. The accused engaged the services of [] members of the Department, who had been sent out to Shanghai, communicated with [] Department members already in Shanghai, and also obtained AGNES SMEDLEY, an American Leftist, employed as the China correspondent of the FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, as a co-worker. Through SMEDLEY he met and then enlisted the cooperation of a German woman named [] an American newspaper reporter named [] and other foreigners with Leftist leanings. Through Miss SMEDLEY'S introduction, he also obtained as co-workers, [] Chinese Leftists, and OZAKI HOZUMI, Japanese Communist and correspondent for the ASHAI."

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The above represents a partial summary of the picture presented to the presiding judge by the testimony given by SORGE during the preliminary investigation;

A similar summary of evidence was made by the court when sentencing [] to ten years penal servitude, from which the following is quoted;

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"During the latter part of September, 1932, at the home of his friend, [] in Shanghai, the accused was introduced by [] to an American woman Communist, AGNES SMEDLEY, who was one of the persons involved in the aforementioned espionage ring, and he and she discussed the question of whether or not he would need espionage funds. During the middle of October of the same year, he met SMEDLEY again at a book store, operated by a foreigner, on Tsingansu Road in Shanghai, and reported to her on his espionage activities, and during the latter part of the same month, he met her and the aforementioned [] at a Japanese restaurant, at Chape Road, in Shanghai, to discuss and decide on methods to be used by him in reporting information to []. He subsequently endeavored to implement the said decisions."

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A summary of the evidence which was made by the court which sentences SORGE to death, contains the following relating to SMEDLEY:

"In that capacity (in charge of military intelligence for Department 4) he subsequently enlisted the aid of [] members of the Department sent out as replacements; of AGNES SMEDLEY, an American Leftist and China correspondent of the German FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG; through SMEDLEY'S introduction of [] a German woman, [] an American newspaper reporter, and other foreign Leftists, of [] Chinese Leftists, and of OKAZI HOZUMI, a Japanese Communist who was the Shanghai correspondent of the OSAKA ASAHI, SHIMBUN....."

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Testimony offered by OKAZI HOZUMI, a confessed member of the SORGE ring, in his preliminary examination, reflects the following pertinent information:

Question: If that is true, state how you came to join the espionage ring of SORGE.

Answer: From around October - November of 1930, a person named [] frequently came to me. He was connected with the United States Communist Party, and had come to Shanghai from

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"the United States via ANNAM, and was engaged in espionage activities. Soon after I became acquainted with [] I was urged by him to meet an American newspaper man named JOHNSON. At this time, however, I had not placed my complete trust in this [], and thought that I could learn of this newspaper man if I asked SMEDLEY. I, therefore, met SMEDLEY and asked her. She looked very serious and asked if I had spoken of this to anyone and I replied that I had not. Then she said that she knew of him, but not to mention this matter to anyone. Soon thereafter when I met SMEDLEY again she said that the person in question was a fine man and that she herself would introduce me to him. She then took me to a certain Chinese eating place on Nanking Road, and introduced me to this foreigner. This person named JOHNSON was RICHARD SORGE.

b7C

"Question:

What was the organization of the SORGE espionage ring in Shanghai?

Answer:

During my stay in Shanghai, I did not know the details of the group under SORGE. I, of course, knew that SORGE and SMEDLEY were of the same group, but I did not know who held the higher position. However, from their conversation and the situation of reports, I surmised that SORGE occupied the higher position. SMEDLEY was the only foreigner I knew in SORGE'S group, but I knew that they had Japanese accomplices.

"Question:

State your relations with AGNES SMEDLEY.

Answer:

From around the summer of 1929 I frequented a book store on the banks of Soochow Creek called KETCHEST. During this time I became intimate with the woman manager of said book store, named [] and through her introduction became acquainted with AGNES SMEDLEY, either from around the latter part of 1929 or the early part of 1930. AGNES SMEDLEY was the special correspondent in Shanghai of the FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, and a famous American authoress. She then very actively contributed to the American Left Wing magazine 'NEW MASSES'. SMEDLEY was also very active in the International Relief Society in Shanghai, and in the famous NURAN INCIDENT. I first met SMEDLEY at her home in the British Concession through

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"the introduction of [redacted] and began the exchange of information at SMEDLEY'S request. At that time I exchanged information chiefly from the standpoint of a newspaper report, but as we were both Leftists, often divulged the inner workings of the Kuomintang party. Not only did I continue this relation with SMEDLEY, but only developed the relation with SORGE through her introduction.

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"Question:

State the members of the spy ring at the time when the accused was engaged in spy activities in China and Manchuria.

Answer:

In Shanghai under the leadership of [redacted] there were myself and an American woman named [redacted]. As a collaborator there was [redacted]. At the period when [redacted] became the leader after [redacted] and SORGE became the leader after [redacted] worked with us. At that period there were [redacted] AGNES SMEDLEY, and [redacted]. I met these people in Shanghai. [redacted] became the leader after SORGE."

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~~(U)~~ Confidential Informant [redacted] also made available a translation of a Japanese text, which is set out below. It is not clear whether this represents a summary of the findings of one of the trial judges, or whether it is testimony given by SORGE himself.

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"In January, 1930, [redacted] who was attached to the Fourth Red Army, but for all purposes a special China correspondent for the German 'sociological magazine', came over to Shanghai to go with [redacted] a wireless technician, also attached to the Fourth Red Army Headquarters, pursuant to a Directive from the Moscow Headquarters. [redacted] stayed in China for approximately six months, with the dual mission of technician liaison with, and military intelligence for the Moscow Headquarters. After returning to Moscow, [redacted] assumed control over all intelligence activities in China. He met such personnel dispatched from Moscow Headquarters, as [redacted]. He also contacted [redacted] headquarters personnel who were already in Shanghai, and made them part of his ring. He also gained AGNES SMEDLEY, an American Leftist, who was China correspondent for the German FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, as an accomplice. Through the introduction of SMEDLEY, he contacted a German woman, [redacted], and an American correspondent, [redacted] both foreign Leftists, and gained their support. Furthermore, through the introduction of

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"this same SMEDLEY, he gained the support of a Chinese Leftist couple, the [] and also of OZAKI HOZUMI, a Japanese Communist sympathizer, who was Shanghai correspondent of the OSHAI, a Shanghai newspaper."

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It should be noted that the name [] in the text above, are a transliteration from the Japanese symbols and are probably []

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Pages 46 - 52, Volume 4, of the records of the preliminary examination of OZAKI HOZUMI, a confessed member of the SORGE ring, contain further information concerning his relations with SMEDLEY, as follows:

"Question: Describe your Left Wing activities in connection with SMEDLEY.

Answer: Since SMEDLEY was interested in social issues, we exchanged news about exposures of what was going on inside the Kuomintang, and views and information on the opium, health and sanitation, and labor problems. I also cooperated in her activities in connection with the HOUNG KUNG INCIDENT, her opposition to the 'white terror', and her relief work. She was trying to start a world-wide movement of protest against the white terror so I introduced her to [] and acted as her interpreter. I was in touch with her throughout the rest of my stay in Shanghai, and it was through her that I met SORGE. I corresponded with her after returning from Shanghai, later went back to China through previous arrangement with her, and met her once in Tokyo, when she was en route to China after having returned to the United States. I received one or two Left Wing publications from her after that, but since then there has been no communication between us.

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"Question: What was her ideology?

Answer: I used to tell others that SMEDLEY was essentially a proponent of International Communism.

"Question: When did you become acquainted with RICHARD SORGE?

Answer: In either October or November of 1930 [] a Shanghai neighborhood Communist, began to frequent my place. I do not recall whether the information was volunteered by him or provided by another person,

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"but I understood that [] was a former member of the American Communist Party, who had come to Shanghai via ANNAM, French Indo-China. He asked for information on various subjects, but I was very wary of him. Shortly after his first visit he suggested that I meet and exchange views with an extremely brilliant American news reporter by the name of JOHNSON, who was of course, trustworthy, who shared our tendencies, and who desired to meet me. As I did not trust [] I decided to ask SMEDLEY to check on JOHNSON, feeling that she would certainly know him if he were a Leftist American newspaper. I told her that a Japanese, presumably a Leftist, had repeatedly approached me in an effort to introduce me to one JOHNSON, an American news reporter, and asked her whether she knew anything about him, and whether she believed him to be a desirable or an undesirable contact; that is, whether she thought he was all right, or some sort of spy. SMEDLEY asked whether I had mentioned the matter to anyone else, then advised me to keep it to myself, and wait while she investigated. At our next meeting, she informed me that the identity of the person in question was established, that he was most worthy of our trust, and that she would personally introduce me. Thus, I was introduced to SORGE through SMEDLEY, at the latter's residence, which if I recall correctly, was located in the French Concession at the time. I do not recall whether or not she introduced him to me as JOHNSON, but I associated with him, with the understanding that he was the person who called himself JOHNSON. [] had told me that JOHNSON was an American, but I was inclined to believe that he was a North European. I first learned that he was RICHARD SORGE when after my return to Tokyo, from the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference, in 1936, he was introduced to me as Dr. SORGE, a German news reporter, by a Dutch delegate to the conference. b7C b7C

"Question:

Weren't you introduced to SORGE by SMEDLEY at a Chinese restaurant on Nanking Road?

Answer:

It seems to me that I met him either at a Chinese restaurant on Nanking Road or at SMEDLEY'S home. My memory on this point is vague.

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"Question:

Answer:

Describe your first meeting with him.

The one arranged by SMEDLEY; SORGE asked me to give him some information and proposed that we work together and meet occasionally. That was about the extent of our conversation. Nothing special that I can remember was brought up.

"Question:

Answer:

How about your relationship with SORGE after that?

From then until the time of my departure from Shanghai, in January, 1932, I met SORGE in various Western style and Chinese restaurants in Shanghai; also once or twice in a Japanese restaurant. Later he, SMEDLEY and I met at SMEDLEY'S new residence in the British Concession, specifically in SMEDLEY'S room in the International Savings Association Apartments, on Tsing-An-Su Road, in the International Settlement. We made two or three contacts a month there.

"Question:

Answer:

What was your impression of SORGE?

SMEDLEY introduced him as a reporter, but I was rather dubious about that. At the outset I was inclined to believe that he was a member of SMEDLEY'S circle and associated with the Red Relief Association, but his connection with the investigation of the Hankow flood damage in August, 1931 caused me to think it possible that he held a position of considerable importance within the Comintern. I, therefore, assumed that he was either connected with the International Relief Society or one of the top men in the Comintern's Far East section. Judging from the fact that SMEDLEY was extremely respectful to him, I gathered that he held a position of considerable importance in the Comintern.

"Question:

Answer:

Describe your activities in Shanghai in collaboration with SORGE.

.....After conferring with [redacted], I selected [redacted] from a neighborhood Communist group, choosing him on the basis of the fact that he was well along in years and had seen much hardship. I introduced [redacted] to SORGE at SMEDLEY'S residence in the International Savings Association Apartments, made the necessary arrangements and sent him on two missions to Manchuria. I assumed the duty of examining his reports and relaying them to SORGE.

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"Question: Who were in SCORGE'S group in Shanghai?
 Answer: The only ones I knew of were SCORGE, SMEDLEY, myself, and [] I do not know what Chinese, European or American colleagues he had."

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Pages 54 - 55 of Volume 4, of the preliminary examination of OZAKI, HOZUMI contained the following pertinent material:

"Question: Did you investigate and report to SCORGE on the new American activity in China? That is to say, on new investments by Americans in Shanghai and America's steadily increasing role in China?
 Answer: That is correct, I recall having investigated and reported on the matter. In 1930 or 1931, a group known as the Hammer Committee, was endeavoring to put the Nationalist government's maladministered finances on a solid footing and the relationship between China and the United States was becoming increasingly intimate. I investigated the committee's activities with SMEDLEY'S help and at times that of members of minority groups in the Nationalist government and submitted information to SCORGE which was quite reliable."

Pages 58 - 62, Volume 4, of HOZUMI'S preliminary examination contains the following:

"Question: Wasn't your contact with AGNES SMEDLEY broken off?
 Answer: I hate to write letters, and it was especially difficult for me to write to her because I had to use English; however, I kept up the correspondence because she became offended when I didn't answer her letters."

"Question: Describe your leftist activities involving SMEDLEY after your return from Shanghai.
 Answer: Since my contact with SMEDLEY was through correspondence, we couldn't go as far as we would have liked; I hardly think that what we wrote could be called information. I wrote to her about national and international problems of a very general nature and expressed my personal views concerning them, while she wrote about the situation in China and, occasionally, about her Red Relief activities and the 'white terror' problem."

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"By way of organized literary work, I wrote an article at SMEDLEY'S request for a liberal Leftist magazine called CHINA FORUM which was being published in English in Shanghai at the time by an American named ISAAC. Under the title 'The Present Status of the Labor Movement in Japan,' or something of that sort, I asserted that the Japanese labor movement was taking on an extremely revolutionary complexion, adducing as evidence the current labor disputes, the problems arising in connection with the Left Wing movement, and the arrests of active Leftists. I sent in the article under the pen name of [redacted] [redacted] in either the autumn of that year or the spring of the following year.

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"Around the summer of 1932, [redacted] dropped in unexpectedly and stayed for a good many days at my home, which was located at the time in [redacted] [redacted] Onegaisuka. I do not recall whether he came straight there after his arrest and subsequent release in Shanghai, or whether he traveled via North China. I believe he visited me both because he wanted to participate in Left Wing activities and because he wanted me to help him make a living. At the time, I had no connection with the Left Wing in Japan and no way of finding employment for him, so I finally sent him back to North China (I think it was probably to Tientsin) where he said he had a source of livelihood.

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"I recall hearing from him at that time that a group had been functioning in Shanghai after my departure, that he had worked with that group, and that [redacted] [redacted] was a member and was in Dairen. Thus it came about that I called on [redacted] when I visited Manchuria in September of the same year, but my purpose in seeing him was strictly personal.

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"In the late autumn of that year I received a message from SMEDLEY in Shanghai which contained her Peking address and said that she wanted to meet me in Peking

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"to discuss certain matters. On a previous occasion, SMEDLEY had asked me to come to China and I had replied that I would be able to go during my vacation in late December. Of course, that was the reason for the above proposal to meet me in Peking. I sailed from Kobe around 25 December without notifying my employers, arrived at Peking on 31 December, got a room at the Te-Hue Restaurant, and at once asked SMEDLEY to come there. It developed that, in view of the vital importance now attached to the North China problem she wanted to establish a Sino-Japanese intelligence agency to operate in and around North China. I had kept in touch with [redacted] concerning my trip to Peking, and I proposed to SMEDLEY that he be made the key man in the group. Inasmuch as she knew him she agreed, and I took him to see her at her Peking residence, a little rented cottage within a Chinese home. We asked for the names of some persons whom he could trust absolutely, and he listed two or three, among them [redacted] whom I knew and endorsed. I recall that I approved the others with the remark, 'If you have absolute confidence in them, they are all right with me,' and asked him to arrange to get all of them together without delay. SMEDLEY asked me to stay until the organization was completed, but I declined on the ground that I had not told my employers about the trip and, therefore, did not have the time. On 3 January I left Tientsin for Japan.

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"I learned from [redacted] in the summer of 1933, when he paid me another visit at my home in Danmura, that he had rounded up two or three persons, including [redacted] parted with SMEDLEY, and engaged in espionage activities both in North China and in Manchuria. His reports had been submitted through a Chinese contact man, but he had lost touch with him in April or June of that year and was completely unable to resume the contact, with the result that their activities had come to a standstill and he had come to ask me to do something about it. At the time, however, my correspondence with SMEDLEY had been cut off completely because, as was revealed later, she had gone to convalesce at a sanitarium in the Odessa area of southern Russia.

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"Immediately after returning to Shanghai, I began to correspond frequently with SMEDLEY concerning acquisition of translation rights for her publications and translations thereof. I translated her autobiography, *Daichi Wo Yuku*, around 1934, under the pen name of [redacted] entitled it *Our Daichi Wo Yuku*, and published it through the Kaize Publishing Company. In addition, I secured the translation rights for two of her recent books, *China's Destiny* and *The Red Army Marches On*, but did not translate them. Around the summer of 1934, I received word from SMEDLEY in America that, having recovered from her illness, she intended to stay for a short while in the United States, publish a few books and then return to China, and that she was very eager to see me on her way to China. I was still with the *Osaka Asahi* at the time, but was transferred to the *Tokyo Asahi* in early September of that year. In the latter part of September, SMEDLEY arrived on a liner bound for Shanghai, debarked, and came by automobile to call on me at the *Tokyo Asahi*. Since her ship was sailing late that night, I had time only to take her to the Imperial Museum and the Imperial Plaza, dine with her and talk in a general way about my experiences since our parting. She talked to me about Russia, the Chinese problem, the situation with regard to the American Communist Party, and the Negro movement, and told me that she planned to enter the Soviet district after her return to China. When I remarked that the Soviet district would not last long, she flared up indignantly. She told me that she was no longer connected with her erstwhile Left Wing activities in Shanghai; also that she would continue to send literature to me. I said that that would be fine, but that I had re-established contact with a friend of ours, meaning SERGE (information which appeared to be completely new to her), and that, such being the case, it would be difficult to correspond with her under existing conditions in Japan. I added that, at any rate, I would consult my friend about the matter. When I talked to SERGE, we decided to maintain no ties with other activities not along our

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"line. I subsequently received more than 10 volumes of Chinese translations concerning the Comintern in two shipments from SMEDLEY, but I failed to acknowledge them, thus putting an end to our correspondence. Since then, I have had no contact whatsoever with her."

~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~ Confidential Informant [] also made available a portion of the JAPAN ADVERTISER OF TOKYO, for Wednesday, October 17, 1934, which set forth under a column headed "Social and General", the passenger list of the Dollar Liner PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, expected to arrive at Yokohama the following evening from Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Honolulu. The name Miss A. SMEDLEY appears on this list of passengers.

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Referenced report set forth certain addresses which were reflected in a mail cover placed on mail received by SMEDLEY during the months of February and March, 1949. These addresses have been identified as follows:

~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~ 1484 First Avenue

This is the office of representative VIPO MARGANTONIO, American Labor Party Congressman, who has been active in various Communist front activities, and is alleged to be a close follower of the Communist Party line. ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~ Suite 804
114 East 32nd Street

This is the office of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which is carried on a list of subversive organizations, issued by the Attorney General. ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~ Suite 1019
119 West 57th Street

This is the office of the Old and New World Publishing Company, ALLEN AND KENIN Associates. The entrance to this suite is designated as Room 1019, the door of which contains the name GEORGE B. MAHLER and A. DeMILLY. ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

The files of the New York Office contain no information identifiable with [] They reflect that [] formerly known as [] a native of France, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, was the owner and publisher of a monthly publication in French, called, "La Voix de France" in 1942 and 1943. Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that this publication was pro-Free French, and anti-Vichy. This informant

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advised that he suspected that some of the funds for underwriting this publication came from Soviet sources, but he was unable to verify such information.

An article in the New York daily newspaper "PM" of December 14, 1942, stated that the news items appearing in "La Voix" were smuggled out of France by the underground, by methods known only to [redacted] b7C

The files of the New York Office reflect that [redacted] and [redacted] were professional fund raisers, who handled fund raising activities for the American-Russian Institute in 1946. b7C

Suite 1118
119 West 57th Street

This space is now empty. [redacted], Room 808, 119 West 57th Street, advised that the previous tenant was the American Committee of Jewish Artists, Writers and Scientists, now located at 103 Park Avenue. [redacted] advised that during the last months of their rental period, which ended in May, 1949, this tenant allowed the China Welfare Fund to use its reception room as an office. b7C

With reference to the American Committee of Jewish Artists, Writers and Scientists, the "New York Post Home News" of May 13, 1949, reported a statement by the American Jewish League Against Communism, describing this committee as "an out and out enterprise of the subversive un-American Communist Party".

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the China Welfare Fund was an organization engaged in the collection of funds for the Communist faction in China, and in propagandizing for this faction in the United States. *Line 2-4 LI per NYO LTR 3/16/53* b2

[redacted]

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An examination of the door bells and inquiry of the superintendent reflected the following tenants in this house: [redacted] and [redacted] in the first floor apartment, and [redacted] in the second floor apartment.

These people are identified as follows from information appearing in the files of the New York Office:

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[redacted] at b7C
Brooklyn College, New York City. She is an alleged Communist sympathizer and associate of Communists and Communist sympathizers, and was a sponsor of the Cultural Conference For World Peace, in March, 1949 at New York City. This conference was denounced by the United States State Department as a "sounding board for Communist propaganda".

[redacted] nee [redacted] is a naturalized citizen, native b7C
of Poland, who formerly resided in Washington, D.C. Her husband, [redacted]
[redacted] was alleged to be a Communist Party member and active in Communist Party activities in Virginia.

b7C As of July, 1943, she was reliably reported to be employed
by the [redacted] in the USA, in
Washington, D.C.

[redacted] - Current issues of the official publication b7C
of the UNITED OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS OF AMERICA - CIO reflect that
[redacted] is currently New York City Public Affairs Director of this union.

[redacted] of the "China
Daily News", a Chinese language newspaper; a former employee of OWI, and
allegedly General Secretary of the Chinese Section of the Communist Party b7C
in New York City.

(U) ~~Confidential~~ Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, [redacted] advised b2
that [redacted] admitted informally [redacted] that he had furnished OWI b7D
material to [redacted] who pled guilty to illegal possession of Government b7C
papers.

Room 1015
2 Lafayette Street

This room is occupied by the United Public Workers, CIO, a
labor union composed of employees of governmental agencies.

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LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will continue to follow the activities of subject through informants familiar with Communist activities in this area.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The identities of the Confidential Informants appearing in the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, dated at New York, July 18, 1949, are as follows:

Confidential Informant [redacted]

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Reports of the Military Intelligence Section, Far East Command, United States Army, forwarded from the Bureau by letters dated 3/24/49, 4/15/49 and 6/24/49, in the case entitled, [redacted]

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[redacted] ESPIONAGE - R; [redacted] 100-124002.

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Confidential Informant [redacted]

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Confidential Informant [redacted]

New York.

Confidential Informant [redacted]

in New York City for the San Francisco office of War Information.

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Confidential Informant [redacted]

Mail cover on Agnes Smedley.

tickler

~~SECRET~~

July 29, 1949

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

AGNES SWEENEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 61-6580-120

RECORDED - 14

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent James T. O'Brien dated May 27, 1949, at New York City.

EX-43

b1

DATE: 10-26-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/MLT/vta - Derivative
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 10-26-2029

Classification per OGA letter dated 03-23-2005

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 1

EMG: Jpa JUL 29 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE 10/13/82

233049
Classified by SP4 eld/mg
Declassify on: OADR
1/30/84

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1244/8
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7.7.82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

60 AUG 5 - 1949

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York

August 8, 1949

Director, FBI

ARTHUR SUNDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Bufile 61-6580

Inasmuch as New York is office of origin in this investigation, a copy of Washington Field Office memorandum of July 22, 1949, is being forwarded herewith to New York.

RECORDED

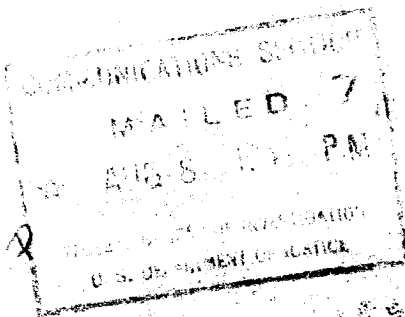
61-6580-121

100 - Washington Field Office
Enclosure

EMG:ofm
ofm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY 4269/242/ab/mg

244
Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : ~~WJH~~ GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 61-6580)

DATE: July 22, 1949

Rebulet to Washington Field June 20, 1949.

b7C

Miss FRED~~A~~ UTLEY, 1717 20th Street, N. W., was interviewed July 20, 1949, at her residence by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She related that for about four or five months in 1938, she lived in Hankow, China. She explained that AGNES SMEDLEY was in Hankow at the same time and she saw her frequently.

Miss UTLEY stated that she broke from the Communist Party in 1931, and that AGNES SMEDLEY was aware of this fact in 1938. SMEDLEY, according to UTLEY appeared to be in the process of getting out of the Communist Party, and its work in 1938. UTLEY advised she knew of no Russian or Communist connections on SMEDLEY's part, and knew of no possible, or active participation in any Soviet Intelligence operations.

Miss UTLEY advised that SMEDLEY was active in Chinese Red Cross and literary work in Hankow and had very little money. UTLEY remarked that SMEDLEY appeared pro-Chinese Communist, and believed that the American Communists did not like her because they had condemned one of her books.

The interview with Miss UTLEY was not completed due to a three week trip she is taking. She will be re-interviewed upon her return to Washington.

LWB:AEF
100-17302

EX-49
RECORDED - 60
INDEXED 60

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/82 BY 8269/SP/comp/ny

61-6580-121
200
ENG.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Lish Whitson

FROM : E. M. Gregg *EMG*

DATE: July 27, 1949

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 61-6580

b1

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Recommendation

It is suggested that the above be made a part of the case file in this matter to facilitate future reference thereto.

EMG:EFF

DATE: 10-26-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 10-26-2029

CLASS. & EXT. BY *61-6580-122*
REASON-FCIM II *1-2.4.2(1,3)*
DATE OF REVIEW *7-7-92*
7-7-92

RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

62 SEP 14 1949

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York

July 29, 1949

Director, FBI

Eft
AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS
(THE RICHARD SORGE CASE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 61-6580)

Reference is made to Bureau memorandum of March 23, 1949.

By memorandum dated March 23, 1949, it was suggested that you
give consideration to the advisability of interviewing [redacted]
[redacted] concerning his possible personal knowledge of Agnes Smedley.

b7C

Please advise status.

EMG/de

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-82 BY 4264/SP/ELK/mj EX-62

RECORDED - 85 61-6580-123
F B I
45 AUG 4 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
JUL 29 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Wh *APBFB* *Lm*
EMG

~~SECRET~~

DATE: -10-26-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vla
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) -10-26-2029

Classification per OGA letter dated 03-23-2005

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ms
Date: July 29, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

To:

b2

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 61-6580

b1
Reference is made to your memorandum of July 13, 1949, your
reference [redacted] (S) (S)

b1
A summary of information concerning [redacted] available
as of that date was submitted to you on June 21, 1949. Any additional
[redacted] (S) RECORDED

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Gandy
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

EMG:jpa

BY
SPECIAL MESSENGER

★ AUG 1 1949 ★

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau file 61-6580

58 AUG 10 1949

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-2-92
2-2-92

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EMG

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
65-53508

61-6580-124

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-9125 hm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/4/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/26/49	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] b7C
---	---------------------------------	---	---

TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
--	---

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
ON 10-26-2004

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Unable to identify [Redacted] correspondent of subject. **HELEN R. HASMER**, 65 year old physician is a Doctor in the Homestead Sanatorium, Middle Grove, New York. N.Y. State Income Tax File of subject for years 1945, 1946 and 1947 examined and reported. No unusual transactions noted. Details set out.

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Bureau File No. 61-6580.
Report of Special Agent **JAMES T. O'BRIEN** at New York, dated 5-27-49.

DETAILS: Referenced report requested identification of [Redacted] Albany, New York and **HELEN R. HASMER**, Middle Grove, New York, correspondents of the subject. ~~(U)~~

b7C

[Redacted] Albany. ~~(U)~~

This address is the St. Mary's Housing Project, a State-owned project for veterans. Inquiry made at the Manager's Office, as well as a search of the tenants files, both present and past, failed to show anyone by the name of [Redacted]. Also a check of the Leslie's Credit Bureau and a check of the records of the Albany Police Department failed to identify the above person. ~~(U)~~

b7C

Inquiry was also made at the New York State College for Teachers which is in the immediate vicinity of the housing ~~(U)~~

COPIES DESTROYED
R&E

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - New York 2 - Albany		61-1580-125	RECORDED - 14
		INDEXED - 14	

COPY IN FILE

233049
FBI NEW YORK
10-6-49

b2 per FBI

10-6-82

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AK 100-9125

b7C project and which college is attended by a large number of veterans, but the Registrar's Office failed to show that [] had attended that college. It would appear that [] had, perhaps, been a guest of some tenant on the housing project. (U)

HELEN R. HASMER, c/o Homestead Sanatorium, Middle Grove, New York. (U)

b7C At the Homestead Sanatorium, [] the superintendent, advised that the above person is an Assistant Physician who has been attached to the sanatorium for eight years. Dr. HASMER also makes her residence there, having originated from Boston, Massachusetts. She is 65 years old, and when not residing at Middle Grove, she maintains a small cottage at Jaffrey, New Hampshire. (U)

An index check on the above two persons was negative.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 100-9125

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b2

With the assistance of Confidential Informant of known reliability, the income tax file as maintained on AGNES SMEDLEY in the New York State Division of Taxation and Finance was reviewed. A review of this file showed all the returns on file for the years, 1945, 1946 and 1947. The pertinent details are as follows:

b3 (6103)

- 3 -

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 100-9125

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The record searches in an attempt to identify [] were performed by Special Employee RAYMOND F. MOHR. ~~(U)~~

b7C

The identification of HELEN R. HASMER was made by Special Agent [] at Middle Grove, New York. ~~(U)~~

b7C

Confidential Informant, []
[], Albany, New York, at his request.

b2

b7D

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. Whitson *fw*

FROM : E. M. Gregg *ENG*

SUBJECT: Agnes Smedley, was.
Internal Security - R
Bufile 61-6580

DATE: August 9, 1949

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

By memorandum dated June 24, 1949, captioned "Weekly Trends" the New York Office submitted a memorandum entitled "Communist Trends" dated at New York on June 21, 1949. Among other matters, this latter memorandum contained a report to the effect that a rally (Hail New China Rally For Peace) sponsored by the Committee for A Democratic Far Eastern Policy had been held on June 15, 1949 at the City Center Casino. It was announced that the rally was a memorial meeting for General Evans Carlson, as well as to ~~hear~~ ^{celebrate} the victory of the Chinese Peoples Revolution. Among the principal speakers at the rally was Agnes Smedley, who spoke on the history of the Red Army, and said that it was now the Peoples Army inasmuch as it operates for the people.

Recommendation

It is suggested that the above be made a part of the case file in this matter.

EMG:ofm

#73-1000-126

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-92 BY *SP-1000-126*

File ENG